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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 118. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th July	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 991 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA ..	2185	Fri, 18th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 24th July	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barkura," 3,159 tons, on Thursdays, 24th July calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	,, 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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17th July 1913.
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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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GAJANA SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Medows Street,
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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

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Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
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136081

NOTICES

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THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED SIGNAL and INTERLOCKING INSPECTORS and ASSISTANTS on the temporary establishment. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience and salary expected with certificates if any.

I. W. STOKES,
Signal and Inter: Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration to the property and credits of Manishanker Jayshanker Vyas of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant lately a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., widower .....Deceased

Manchharam Jayshanker Vyas of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalkadevi Road outside the Fort the brother of the deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD,

Messrs. MANEKLAL & TYABJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 3rd day of July, 1913. 0287

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days racing, to be held as follows, from August to October, 1913.

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 2nd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting).

(B). POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days. 3rd, 6th, 11th and 13th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days. 20th, 24th and 27th September.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.

Each Gentleman	Rs. 50
Each Lady	„ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.

Each Gentleman	Rs. 30
Each Lady	„ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Lady	„ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	„ 1 0
Lady	„ 0 8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Stand,
Poona, 14th July, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Deff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By young lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian lady. Apply Box 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 50, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of July.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, electric fan, cottage piano, etc.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sea Croft," 2nd floor, on Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Officers' Quarters and near the Parsi Sanitarium, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, carved cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, mirrored chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, iron bedsteads, electric fan, cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc., the property of R. HOTZ, Esq. and another.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1913. 257

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Friday the 18th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street Nos. 571, 569, 570, 575, 586, 572, 1268P, 1271, 1225. Case Nos. 400, 402A, 409, 390, 401, 283, 316, Matunga Bhandarwada Village and Matunga Village.

Also at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Building Street No. 4-48 (F.) P. Case No. 37, Old Government House compound, Parel and Governor's Road, Parel, Soparibag (Tram Terminus).

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 9-19, Case No. 42, Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CASKS PORTLAND CEMENT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in No. 5 Shed Victoria Dock by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Karimjee Esmaljee; Alimahomed Gulamalli and Co., and Daygabhoy Motilal and Co.

Ex S. S. Kybfels.

S. 906 B.—300 casks Portland Cement Hercules Brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1913. 256

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

AMERI[illegible] THEATRE.

To-Night ! To-Night !

A Brilliant Cines' Masterpiece

THE SISTERS' ORDEAL.

(3,000 Feet—3 Parts.)

A stirring story of the Australian bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.

Full share of Comics.

3 shows nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Meadows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."
Telephone No. 42. 279

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Pictures only 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

Last Few Days of the engagement of

WONG TOY SUN.

The Celebrated Chinese Transformist finishes his engagement on Friday. All who have not seen him should take advantage of the opportunity.

The £5 Note Offer.

Owing to objections which have been raised by the authorities it has been found necessary to cancel the offer made by Wong Toy Sun of a £5 note to the person who identified him on Thursday.

Picture Programme.

Included in it is a thrilling love story of the Norsemen Days and a Special Topical illustrating the Jubilee Celebration of the Kaiser.

Next Week.

The Management have the pleasure of presenting next week the finest combined variety and Cinema Programme ever seen in Bombay. Wong Toy Sun on Saturday night will show off the mystic mantle of the East, but as the Immaculate Man from the West, Mr. G. Stillwell will be found just as entertaining with a complete change of programme of Mystery and Magic.

Another Great Feature will be the showing of a series of films illustrating Capt. Scott's Expedition, for which the Excelsior have secured the exclusive Bombay rights. This story of

THE POLAR TRAGEDY
will be found of
ABSORBING INTEREST.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very effic a cious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 12, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post Girgaon, shore of the Mediterranean.

FLIGHT OF FANCY.

"DROWNED" AVIATOR WHO "SWAM ASHORE."

The following tragedy of the air and sea was turned to comedy, says the "Daily News" of Thursday, June 26:—

Instalment I of the story began with a Jules Verne sort of flight in a wonderful 350-h.p. aeroplane designed for a trans-Atlantic air trip and fitted with a conning tower in an aluminium body. It ended in the sea off the Nore, where the contraption sank and athe aviator, a 25 year-old gentleman named Mr. C. B. Fairbarins, was "drowned."

Instalment II began soon after the publication of the first. It opened with a denial of the flight, developed into a thrilling escape of the aviator (who swam ashore in an air-jacket), and, after incidentally suggesting that the whole thing was a yarn "put into circulation by a practical joker," wound up on a note of mystery: Where is Mr. C. B. Fairbairns?

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The story in the papers was that, starting from Brooklands soon after seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Fairbairns arrived off Shoeburyness just after eight. Then, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, the aeroplane dipped suddenly and fell into the water. A certain Mr. Marshall, a friend of the aviator, who (miraculously) happened to be in a boat about 200 or 300 yards away, went up to the sinking machine, lifted the top of the conning tower, attempted to get the pilot out, and failed, the 350 h.p. novelty sinking before he could effect a rescue.

"ALIVE AGAIN, THANK YOU."

This produced the following statements during the day:

The authorities at Brooklands knew nothing of the pilot, who had "never had a machine or a shed there," and were unaware of any ascent at the time stated.

Shoerness and Shoeburyness had "no knowledge of any flight or accident"; nothing was seen or heard of the 350 h.p. machine which would at least have been audible several miles away.

Mr. Fairbairns was not drowned at all; but was quite alive and well: "When the machine dropped into the water Mr. Fairbairns was able to escape through the glass sides of the conning tower, and, though encumbered with his clothes, swan over a mile to the shore."

A TWO-MILE SWIM.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. was informed by a Mr. Thorn, a friend of Mr. Fairbairns, that the aviator effected a marvellous escape. The machine sank, but—

"Shortly afterwards, Mr. Fairbairns, in an unconscious condition, rose to the surface, and was kept afloat until he regained consciousness by an air-jacket which he was wearing. Summoning all his strength, the aviator, who is a very fine swimmer, managed to reach the shore covering a distance of two miles."

"Mr. Fairbairns' arm is damaged; otherwise he is in good health," added this version.

A "Star" representative discovered that Mr. C. B. Fairbairns had been lodging for four months with his aunt at the house of Mrs. Hilton in Philiplane, Tottenham, that he had told his friends he was practising flying near Brooklands; and that, except for his own statements, neither his aunt nor Mr. Hilton had any evidence that he made any flights.

A TELEGRAM FROM REGENT-STREET.

The young man left home on Monday morning; and in the evening a telegram from him was received at his lodings. It was handed in at 294, Regent-street, at 5-30 p.m., and ran thus:

Making night flight; not back tonight. Up to the time of the "Star" representative's visit, he had not returned. His friends, seeing the account of his death in the morning papers, accepted it as true, and they were in a state of great grief until informed of later developments.

FATHER MYSTIFIED.

Mr. Frederick Fairbairns, the airman's father, who is stated to be a glass and china merchant in a London suburb, meanwhile made the following statements to another Press representative: He had never seen his son's machine; never heard of such a man as the "Mr. Marshall" who attempted the rescue; and was unable to say whether his son was alive or dead.

He added that a report that the young man had been taken to a house in Chislehurst had been proved to be untrue. "It's all a huge mystery to me," he declared.

And—beyond formally recording the fact that no more has since been heard of Mr. C. B. Fairbairns and his aluminiumed 350-horse-powered, conning-towered, trans-Atlantic machine—that's all that can be said.

GIFT TO THE KING.

A tBuckingham Place, in mail week, a deputation from the municipality of Nice presented the King with a silver replica of the Queen Victoria memorial statue erected by national subscription at Nice in 1911, and unveiled by M. Poincare when Prime Minister.

Replying in French, the King thanked the deputation very cordially, stating that his pleasure in accepting the gift was greater because it represented the monument so generally erected to the memory of his august grandmother, who for so many years was accustomed to pass the winter at her villa on the beautiful French shore of the Mediterranean.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 16, 0.39 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 16, 0.97 in.

Fall since June 1, 45.05 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 11.07 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 15th July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0 25	53·31
G. T. Hospital ..	0·22	52·39
J. J. Hospital .	0·20	55·36
Sion Factory .	1·29	54·41

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·45" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Lahore; minimum temperature is below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north-western district s; Agra has had 0·29" and Mainpuri 1·58". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of West Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·22", Sangor 0·31", Hoshangabad 1·33", Khandwa 1·13", Akola 0·47", Amraoti 1·49", Nagpur 2·79" and Chanda 2·09". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·39", Ratnagiri 3·35", Mormugao 1·05" and Karwar 0·91", skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·27", Ahmednagar 0·23", Sholapur 0·15", Belgaum 0·44", Aurangabad 0·44" and Nizamabad 0·29", skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces, north Hyderabad and on the west Coast of the Peninsula. Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, and local rain in the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. In the Punjab, rainfall is confined to the south-western districts. There has been an increase in the amount of rainfall recorded from stations in the Central Provinces but a large decrease from stations in Hyderabad, the disturbance at the head of the Bay of Bengal appears to have crossed the Orissa Coast and begun to affect the weather in the east Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in Hyderabad; local rain in the United Provinces and the Deccan; some showers on the north Madras Coast and possibly in the east Punjab and west Central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Since 1st June to date.	Variation, last week to date.
PERSIAN ARMA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th) ..	93·8	82·0	..	..	..	—·06
Jask ..	94·3	76·8	81	..	..	—·17
Muskat ..	94·3	85·3	85	..	..	—0·17
Do. (14th) ..	92·8	84·1	80	..	..	
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102·3	77·5	76	0·46	4·46	+3·03
Rawalpindi ..	96·9	76·0	82	0·61	6·16	+·56
Lahore ..	94·9	79·2	80	..	6·26	+1·63
Sibsa ..	93·8	78·0	85	..	11·36	+7·85
Ambala ..	92·5	76·9	83	..	13·84	+5·51
Delhi ..	91·5	79·3	88	..	8·39	+1·42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	88·0	75·5	70	0·29	3·61	—4·12
Mainpuri ..	89·3	77·6	93	1·58	4·42	—2·55
Jhansi ..	90·1	76·5	77	0·04	2·36	—3·83
Cawnpore ..	89·6	78·5	90	..	2·21	—1·57
Allahabad ..	91·6	79·5	87	0·03	0·69	—3·59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106·6	83·8	65	..	0·82	+0·17
Karachi ..	89·5	82·0	83	..	0·67	—1·94
Ajmer ..	95·6	82·2	69	..	5·69	—0·45
Jaipur ..	96·7	78·1	79	0·06	9·01	+2·71
Kolab ..	99·6	84·1	67	..	3·5.	—3·58
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	92·5	79·0	75	..	6·11	+1·11
Dwarka ..	90·3	82·2	79	..	3·85	—2·51
Veraval ..	86·6	80·8	87	0·02	8·42	+11·94
Rajkot ..	93·1	73·3	77	..	13·37	+2·95
Bhavnagar ..	94·0	78·3	81	..	24·92	+15·41
Surat ..	89·9	79·1	83	0·04	23·24	+9·99
Ahmedabad ..	92·5	79·7	86	..	15·09	+4·54
Deesa ..	95·6	77·9	75	..	16·69	+4·24
Neemuch ..	88·9	75·0	86	..	7·72	—1·32
Indore ..	90·6	75·6	89	0·01	8·79	+1·92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88·3	73·8	94	0·22	13·28	—3·37
Saugor ..	89·8	73·1	90	0·51	11·59	—2·04
Hoshangabad ..	86·1	72·4	93	1·33	8·92	—·59
Khandwa ..	84·2	72·1	93	1·13	11·61	+1·95
Akola ..	84·2	74·5	90	0·47	9·65	—0·62
Amraoti ..	84·3	73·3	97	0·12	14·41	+2·62
Nagpur ..	87·1	73·8	89	2·97	19·31	+5·58
Chanda ..	84·0	74·5	92	2·79	17·77	+·65
Raipur ..	85·7	76·6	93	0·02	9·97	—5·36
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86·9	77·9	85	0·39	45·85	+11·07
Ratnagiri ..	81·4	74·4	86	3·35	49·24	—1·28
Mormugao ..	83·5	74·7	95	1·05	56·24	+3·95
Karwar ..	83·7	74·0	87	0·91	55·83	—5·14
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86·9	74·1	85	0·27	7·99	+0·91
Ahmednagar ..	85·1	71·6	82	0·23	13·96	+6·99
Poona ..	83·5	71·8	94	0·07	26·31	+9·51
Sholapur ..	82·3	72·1	84	0·15	8·31	+·34
Bijapur ..	83·2	71·3	82	..	8·42	+3·88
Belgaum ..	72·3	67·0	95	0·64	11·88	—4·11
Aurangabad ..	83·4	70·2	89	0·44	11·40	+3·20
Nizamabad (Indur).	85·9	72·2	95	0·29	20·79	+11·16
Hyderabad ..	78·8	70·7	85	0·03	7·53	—0·33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	82·8	74·3	86	0·99	53·68	—52·8
Calicut ..	80·8	73·1	93	2·12	40·36	—15·36
Cochin ..	83·7	71·7	81	2·17	36·81	—3·97
Colombo ..	85·5	73·5	86	0·23	8·96	—1·85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	87·8	76·2	86	0·02	3·78	—4·10
Bellary ..	85·1	75·8	66	..	3·04	+0·22
Cuddapah ..	89·5	73·5	75	0·26	4·06	—1·41
Madras ..	9·5	81·0	65	0·61	2·5.	—1·35
Bangalore ..	76·8	66·8	87	0·61	6·78	+1·32
Coimbatore ..	84·1	70·3	89	0·37	1·89	—0·37
Trichinopoly ..	95·1	78·3	59	..	1·28	—0·72
Negapatam ..	97·7	80·1	77	..	1·04	—1·26

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 16.

The only parts of the country which have not received rain are Gujarat, Rajputana, Sindh and Baluchistan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, east Central Provinces, West Coast, Bombay, Deccan Mysore and Madras Deccan; fairly general west of United Provinces, in southeast Punjab and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal Orissa east of United Provinces, Hyderabad and south east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island three inches, Moulmein four; Benares and Meerut two; Mainpuri one, Multan half, Khandwa one, Hoshangabad one and half; Nagpur Pachmarhi three; Chanda two, Ratnagiri three; Belgaum, Parbhan and Aurangabad half; Mercara four, Calicut and Cochin two Ootacamund one and half and Kurnool and Gopalpur one.

The disturbance over the Bay is developing into a storm which has its centre this morning about one hundred miles off the Orissa coast.

Temperature is now nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in northeast of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 16th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..	inches 29·598
Temperature of Air ..	..	degrees 83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	.. ..	„ 79·4
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 77·9
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ 0·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	.. ..	„ 7·6
Maximum temperature of Air..		degrees 86·9
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 77·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	miles 248
Fall of Rain ..	..	inches 0·05
Total fall during month..	..	„ 18·91
Total fall during year ..	..	„ 44·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July ..	..	„ 0·33

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the standard barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 16th July, 1913, was 29·744 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·015 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1·8 mch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.		ft. in.
Thurs	17	5 29 a		19 10
Fri.	18	m 4 57		16 8
		6 7 a		19 4
Sat.	19	m 5 31		16 5
		6 41 a		18 11
Sun.	20	m 6 7		16 7
		7 2 a		18 7
Mon.	21	m 0 5o		2. 8
		1 28 a		27 11
Tues.	22	m 1 30		25 7
		1 54 a		27 7

1913	High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m	ft. in.
Thurs.	17	m 11 24	27 9
Fri.	18	10 58 a	24 18
		0 0 a	28 1
Sat.	19	11 41 a	25 1
		0 32 a	28 2
Sun.	20	m 0 20	25 4
		1 1 a	28 7
Mon.	21	m 6 40	16 12
		7 41 a	18 51
Tues.	2 2	m 7 11	17 5
		8 10 a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17. (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19 m
18. (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 18 m
19. (Sat.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
20. (Sun.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

The engagement is announced between Captain F. St. Atkinson, 9th Hodson's Horse, Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Staff, to Miss Lorna Hewett, daughter of Sir John and Lady Hewett. The marriage will take place early in January from Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS.

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	73
Exchange on London at Paris Pcs.	..	25·24½
Kentes 3 per cent.	..	84
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·44¾
Bar Silver Spot	..	26 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	25⅝
Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.		
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent.	..	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/s (bank buying rate)	..	1/3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about	..	£ 50,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..	87¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	41/16
Discount Indian Bank bills 6 m/st.	..	58
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	3
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77/9
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 16.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained firm and active to-day, and a rise of about annas two was noted during the course of the day. The opening rate was Rs. 95-2, it gradually improved and a few transactions were booked at Rs. 96-4; but at the close the quotation stood at Rs. 96-3-6 (buyers) for 31st July delivery.

Demand for ready paper is brisk and was placed at Rs. 96-6.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) changed hands at Rs. 102-12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market has assumed a booming tendency and every day rates advance. Owing to favourable circumstances the Bull operators are in flying colours and undergo huge holdings. The chief activity of the day was centered in the David and Fazulbhai Mill Shares though at the close Finlays and Colabas received a spurt, and a substantial rise was reported.

David opened at Rs. 546-4, improved to Rs. 552-8 but closed at Rs. 550 for August.

Finlays were placed at prices varying from Rs. 353-12 to Rs. 370 for August.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 575 for August.

Colaba stood at Rs. 1,497-8 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,510 for August.

Madhavji moved to Rs. 1,490 for August.

Indore Malva were placed at Rs. 165.

Phoenix stood firm at Rs. 168-12.

Swan improved to Rs. 307-8 for August and Rs. 310 for September.

Tata Hydro Ordinary were placed at Rs. 890.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary stood firm at Rs. 93-4 and Deferred at Rs. 197.

Merchants' Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 14-2.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 15

Wheat South American—Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 35 done, July, August; dull.

Australian.—South Australian, 37¾ sellers, July.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅞ July-August; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½ August-sept.; London, sellers, canal, quite.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9 July-August value firm.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 51s; July-August; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 52½; July, August; Antwerp; sellers Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47½; July-August: Hamburg, value, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47½; July; August; Dunkirk, sellers, steady. Linseed Calcutta 45-6; Buyers July-August, London, firm. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 44; July-August; Antwerp, sellers Bombay Cottonseed, 6-16; July-August Hull; quiet, but steady.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 14-18 C. & F. value Calcutta, 11; July value; 10-10½; July-Dec. 11 Jan. March, value, Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-1½; July, value; 11 ; July-Dec. value, 11-1½; Jan.-March, value. Fine White Javas C. & F. Calcutta, 11-7½; July, value; 11-6½; July-Dec. value, 12; Jan.-March, value. Fine White Jata, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-9; July value, 11-8¼; July-Dec., value, 12-1½; still idle.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 12-6½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar, C. & F. India, 11-7½ sellers Oct.-Dec. little doing. German Beet-root 88% 9-1¾ sellers, August, 9-3¼; sellers, Oct.-Dec. fair biz. at rather better rates closed flat. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-6½; sellers, Nov.-Dec. quiet, unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay, no quotation.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £62½; Copper Braziers £77¾; Yellow Metal 67s.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 15

Day's Receipts-Jan. all U. S. Ports 6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..... —
Day's Exports to Continent 5,000
Futures at New York, August, 12'04. Previous closing price 12'10.
Futures at New York, October, 11'49 Previous closing price 11'47
Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 12'55 previous price 12'30
Spot Cotton :—Quiet, Previous. price 12'10
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet,
Futures at New Orleans August 12'05. Previous price 12'03.
Futures at New Orleans October 11'51 previous price 11'48
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾
Demand Bills 4 8/32
Silver Commercial Bars 58⅜

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 16.

The local cotton market was quiet but steady. There has been some speculative support in our market, hence the rates for Fully Good Bengal and Good Broach are quoted at Rs. 237½ and Rs. 288 respectively. There has been a fair demand for the actuals by shippers for Europe. Stocks at the Mills are now also getting to a low ebb and if their is any improvement in the American markets it will cause a good inquiry for spot cotton.

Messrs. Weld and Co wire as under :—

Liverpool.—Market affected unfavourably by some New York selling but recovered a little on short covering by jobbers.

New York.—Little more business passing, market closed very steady.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Ine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals.	..	237	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Kriputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	..	248	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	..	270-1	..	do.
Do. do.	..	243-4	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	286	..	25-1-14
Do.	..	..	247½	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dhatwar	..	..	262	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka	..	..	262	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	269	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	282	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	272	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July. 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..... 10,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..... 1,000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indians. ....
Total Day's Imports ..... 3,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Unchanged, fair demand.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures.—Quiet steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet steady.
Mid. Americans ..... 6 1d.
Egyptian F. G. F. ..... 9·55d.
New York Final (as above) ..... Aug. 12·02
Liverpool at closing (as above) ..... Oct. 11·47
New York Special ..... (Aug. 12·02
no name) ..... (Oct. 11·47
New Orleans 10 a. m. ..... Aug. 12·07
..... (Oct. 11·47

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·44	6·44
A. S.	6·36	6·39
S. O.	6·22	6·22
O. N.	6·16	6·16
N. D.	6·12	6·12
D. J.	6·11	6·11
J. F.	6·12	6·11
F. M.	6·13	6·13
M. A.	6·14	6·14
A. M.	6·15	6·13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·44	6·48
A. S.	6·36	6·39
S. O.	6·22	6·25
O. N.	6·16	6·20
N. D.	6·12	6·15
D. J.	6·11	6·15
J. F.	6·11	6·13
F. M.	6·13	6·16
M. A.	6·14	6·17

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Quiet little enquiry.

"Cloths".—Fair biz, at steady rates.

Weft American 54's 11¾
" Egyptian 80's 18⅜
Tone "Yarns" .. .. Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's 12⅜
Twist 32's W.T.C. 10 7/16
" 32's B 10⅜
" 36's W.T.C. 10 7/16
" 36's B 10⅜
" 42's 12½
" American 60's 16¾
" Egyptian 60's 17⅜
" 80's 27⅜
F. G. F. Tinnevelly 7¼
ellers, July-August. 9⅜

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 17.

502. *Arms.*—Orders having been received for the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

503. *Signalling Class.*—The signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters, Dress.—Mufti.

" *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

505 *Parade.*—All Recruits of the Current Season will parade on Friday the 18th instant at 6-30, p. m. at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road.

506 *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Company on Sunday the 20th Instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5·47, A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEFR ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 16.

165. *Regimental Meeting.*—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st in tant at 9-30 p. m.

(1) Business—Roll of B. V. A., Bombay Defence chem ..
(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Per S. S. Salsette to London on 19th July, 1913.

Anderson, Mr D Y	Hooper Mr Geo
Bury, Mr W H	Hinrichs Mr A C
Bell, Rev G, A C	Tuck, Lt-Col C A
Broadway, Mr A B	Main, Mr F
Cole, Captain R L	Mackey Mr J
Davies Mr J P	Miller Lt G W
Duckworth, Mr W C	Nelson Revd H W
Edwards Mr	Rainey Lt-Col E P
Farebrother, Mr F H	Smith, Mr C G
Fooks, Mr R H	Shah, Mr Ikbal Ali
Freake, Mr S	Wilkins, Lt-Col E G
Gaisford, Major W T	R
Holness, Mrs	Young, Mr F S
Horsburgh, Mr R A	Younger, Capt Jas
Howlett, Mr C G	

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 250 ..	do.	6 %	685
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,74
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	0 8 0	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	0	30-3
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	0 4	12
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	0 4 0	14
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 0	65/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50. ..	..	..	80
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 0	250
Allahabad Bank ..	..	15 0	300
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 0	28
The Poona Bank: ..	..	..	..
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 0	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	do.	..	15
Punjab National Bk. ..	..	10 0	15
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct. Apl	16 0	300
Mercantile Bank £12 A ..	..	7 0	6 2
£12 B ..	do.	7 0	6 2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug.	£4	8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	30	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 0	9 3

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	900
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	31
Bo Dying and M. Co. ..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	27-8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	90
Central India ..	May-Nov.	35	150
China ..	Mar.-Sep	30	795
Chinoli Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and M Il.	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,510
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	140
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	10	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	548
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	575
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,485
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	368/12
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	50	1,425
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 Xd
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	80/8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharam i. ..	June-Dec	75	1490
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,192/8
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	247/8
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	170
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	170
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,442/8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127/8
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	305
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,730
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,445
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton {C. ..	..	Nil.	465
Vishnu Cotton {P. ..	..	Nil.	665
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	..	45	50
Arcul's Cawnpore ..	..	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	ec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty. ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld ..	..	7%	137½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	30
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	107
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	23
New East Indian ..	Sept.	7½	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	555
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	80/3	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	6	98/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	..	4 0/0	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100	..	4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	515
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½	100

Miscellaneous Companies

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-Ma	10	55
All India U I. Co.. Ld. Rs. 75 ..	August	Nil	1
Bamankas ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay ..	..	..	..
Badham Hill ..	..	..	9 X D
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-July	..	35 D
Bo. Burma T. Corpn. ..	..	15	63 2/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	175/8
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct	40	360
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	30	470
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct	5 6 %	252/8 27
Central I. M. Co.. Ld..	April	20%	291
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jn Sep	30 H.yr 8	450 115
Delhi Flour ..	..	30	315
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	..	..
Indian Mantle. In. Co Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec	10 12	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company { Old .. / New Issue ..	..	..	10
{ P 100	March	..	24
John Roberts & Co.. ..	Oct.-Jn	7 %	170
Jost's Fans Supply Co Rs. 50. ..	July do	10 %	200 90
Kemp & Co.. Rs. 175. ..	..	12½	183
Karachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	July	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	..	101
Marsland Price Co. O ..	..	..	140
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	24
O Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50. ..	May	..	..
Phillips & Co. ..	July	20 %	482/8
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 3½	35
Shivrajpur Synd. etc. ..	..	40	825 21
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	10 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co. ..	..	8 %	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. { O. / D. / P.	Jan & July	Nil	918 196/8 172
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 .. / F 600 ..	..	.. 4 %	890 697/8
Thacker & Co. ..	May, July	24 %	198 XD
Telephone Co. ..	..	Rs. 2½	66
Treacher & Co. ..	..	Rs. 15	495 XD

Buyer a—Seller Nem.—Nominal price
—D—Dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.

S. S. Astoria	Hogan	Barry	June 14
S. S. Schildturm	Kloppenbur	Hamburg	June 15
S. S. Meteor	Reumerssen	Balikpapan	June 29
S. S. Lindula	Walk	Durbau	June 27
S. S. Abydos	Davies	Akyab	July 1

DEPARTURES.

July 16.

S. S. Umtoli	Clarke	Middlesbrough	
S. S. Delta	Martin	Shanghai	
S. S. Vorwaerts	Clenak	Kobe	
S. S. Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok	
S. S. Shinyo Maru	Okuma	Kobe	

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday

S. S. Ekbatana	Kreiger	Hull and Antwerp
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
S. S. Barala	Milne	..

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

steamer Salsette for Aden
" Kamakura Maru for Kobe
" Abydos for Mauritius
" Lindula for Zanzibar
" to arrive.

S. S. Meteor :—The steamer Meteor, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Balikpapan reports much rain and thick weather.

S. S. Astoria :—The steamer Astoria, 2,445 tons, Captain R. Hogan, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Barry, June 14th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Schildturm :—The Hansa Line steamer Schildturm, 3187 tons, Captain D. Kloppenburg, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg, June 15th with a general cargo.

S. S. Meteor :—The steamer Meteor, 2316 tons, Captain J. Reumerssen, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Balikpapan, June 29th, with a cargo of 3052 tons of kerosine oil.

S. S. Lindula :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula, 2183 tons, Captain T. Walk, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Durban, June 27th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Abydos :—The B. and A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abydos, 1940 tons, Captain E. Davies arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Akyab, July 2nd with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Vorwaerts :—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 3727 tons, Captain S. Clerak, sailed on Wednesday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Heim :—The steamer Heim 757 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, sailed on Wednesday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shinyo Maru :—The Japanese Line steamer Shinyo Maru, 3664 tons, Captain T. Okuma, sailed on Wednesday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ekbatana :—The steamer Ekbatana, 2887 tons, Captain W. Kreiger, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall arrived at Marseilles homeward bound in the afternoon of the 14th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. Sicilia	Reinki	Rubattino Line
B. Lindenfels	Mitter	W. & A. G. & Co
C & R Dido	Williams	J. F. & Co.
L. & E. Neuerfels	Fiericks	W. & A. G. & Co.
E. Canara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.
F. Umta	Bubb	M. M. & Co.
G. Sabrmati	amsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.
H. Umsinga	Com	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Mahronda	armstrong	K. N. & Co.
M. Ville-de-Oran	Masson	J. M. & Co.
N. Morocco	Pickering	J. F. & Co.
O. salient	Westcott	S. Smidt & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair	smith	J. F. & Co.
Q. Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Shirala	Peck	M. M. & Co.
4. Hidalgo	Hardcastle	J. F. & Co.
5. Ekbatana	Kriger	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Kybfels	Frisius	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Kemera	Burns	T. M. & Co.
10. & 11. Chupra	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Egypt	summers	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Linga	Butler	M. M. & Co.
15. Bombay Maru	Iwazawa	N. Y. K.

M. W. P. D.

Markataf	Pantyen	A. Straadis & Co.

H. W. V. D

Dwarka	Maxson	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE O.

Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Abydos	Davies	B. & A. S. N. & Co.
Arcadia	Barchum	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Breconian	Jones	K. N. & Co.
Bauca	atwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Baron Balfour	ymonds	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co.
City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hoselee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Homayun	Mirch	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Knowton	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Walk	M. M. & Co.
Meteor	Reumerssen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Medenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nairung	McNicoll	T. M. & Co.
Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Said	Bousfield	Arab steamer
Scheldefels	Strychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Schildturm	Kloppenburg	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Stephnetis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.
Salamis	Rouger	W. & A. G. & Co.
Trieste	Timme	L. S. N. & Co

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. Vessels.

R. I. M. S. Harlinge	ent	I/C, Ward., R. I. M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieut.	J. Goodlamt. Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Bulferin	Com'dr	H. S. La Touche ....Troopship.
I. M. S. Investigator		Com'dr. C. S. Hickman ....Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie		Cmdr. A. P. Robinson ....Troutship.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence		....Comdr. Finnis. ....Station.
H. M. S. Perseus		Comdr. H. F. Talbot ....Cruiser.
H. Umtoli		Clarke J. P. & Co
1. Vorwaerts		Clenak A. L. S. N. & Co
5. Shinyo Maru		Okuma N. Y. K.
9. Lelta		Marcus P. & O. S. N. & Co.
16. Heim		Erikson F. F. Campbell & Co

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 15th July 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

PIECEGOODS UMPIRES.

MEETING OF NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSALS TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It will be remembered that for two or three months past there has been going on a dispute between the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reference to the representation of the former body amongst the umpires chosen by the Chamber to arbitrate in disputes which occur from time to time.

Conferences between delegates from the B. N. Piecegoods Merchants' Association and the Chamber's representatives, held during May and June, have not ended in any agreement being arrived at, and, as a consequence of this, on Monday last, a special general meeting consisting of about 375 members of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was held at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji presiding.

PROPOSALS TO CHAMBER.

At this gathering it was resolved to address the following letter, containing further suggestions for the solution of the difficulty, to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

With reference to the conferences recently held between the representatives of our Association and those of your Chamber which unfortunately did not result in any definite arrangement, a resolution has been passed in our special general meeting held on the 14th instant puporting to forward the undernoted suggestions for the consideration of the importing members of your Chamber with a view to prevent any unlikely misunderstanding arising on the subject, and with the hope that the suggestion being equitable to both sides, as concerns the umpire question, will meet with the approval of your members representing the import traders. The suggestions are as under ; viz :

(i) That your Chamber will prepare a list of surveyors from their body in the same way as the one of our surveyors prepared by our Association, and that each party will select its own surveyor from one of these two lists.

(ii) That, in the case of the surveyors differing in a survey, they will appoint an umpire from either of the said two lists, but in the event of the surveyors not agreeing between themselves as to such selection the matter be referred to the Chamber who will select an umpire from the said two lists alternately—that is, from one list at one time and from the other list the next time, and so on, alternately, as occasions for such reference to them arise—and that the decision of such umpire shall be considered final.

At the above meeting of our Association it was further resolved that if the aforesaid suggestions were approved by your Chamber, the remaining matters mentioned in our letter of March 30 last might be referred for disposal to a small committee formed of representatives of your Chamber and of our Association.

AN AMENDMENT DEFEATED

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A.—B. A. C. MATCH POSTPONED.

It rained so hard yesterday afternoon that it was not surprising to see a mere handful of spectators in the enclosure, amongst them being a few of the gentler sex who must be remarkably keen. At the advertised time for starting it looked highly improbable that play would be possible, but the shower eased down to a drizzle and eventually stopped altogether. Sergt. Lacey then went to inspect the ground, and at six o'clock whistled the teams out. The Y. M. C. A. were two short at first, and only reinforced by one absentee. Any attempt at real science was out of the question as it took an unusually hard kick to get the ball out of pools and the players caused no little amusement by measuring their length in them. A few minutes before half time the rain came down in torrents, and the referee decided that the ground was unplayable for the second period.

Any criticism of the players would be practically impossible, suffice it to say that the B. A. C. had slightly the better of exchanges.

TWO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. RAILWAY vs. ALL BLACKS.

Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The match between the BlackWatch and the East Yorks on the Dalhousie ground was played before a huge crowd. On the day's play the East Yorks were the better team and did all the pressing, the Black Watch playing a defensive game. About two minutes from the start Robertson scored for the Black Watch off a free kick. The East Yorks got a good many chances but the fine goal-keeping of Alexander, the Black Watch custodian and the fact that luck was dead against them made them retire beaten by a goal.

The Eastern Association beat the Town Club by one goal to nil after a drawn game in the first round.

The Tajhat Club lodged a protest against the Sovabazar Club who beat them yesterday.

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 16.

The handicaps for to-morrow races at Bangalore are:—

Maharaja of Mysore's Cup: 1 mile, 640 yards:—Coat of Arms, 10st 4lbs; Hamara, 10st 1lb; Tiercel, 9st 13lbs; Vic's Pride, 9st 7lbs; Mill, 9st 5lbs; Glendook, 9st 1lb; Airman, 8st 12lbs; Vitulos, 8st 10lbs; The Witch 8st 5lbs; Metal Maid, 8st 1lb; Pelargonium 7st 13lbs; Mary B, 7st 12lbs; Particle 7st 2lbs; Lady Sim, 7st.

Ulsoor Plate, 5 furlongs:—Token, 9st 7lbs; Premoa, 8st 13lbs; Betty, 8st 11lbs; Lady's Maid, 8st 8lbs; Molly D, 8st 3lbs; Westeria, 7st 11lbs; Red Patch, 7st 7lbs.

Horse Scurry, 5 furlongs:—Chobham, 10st 9lbs; Lord Carlyon, 10st 7lbs; Malmsey, 10st 3lbs; Tiercel, 9st 13lbs; Vic's Pride, 8st 13lbs; Vitulos, 8st 12lbs; Reinstated Now, 8st 11lbs; Bambra B, 8st 9lbs; Eva B, 8st 8lbs; Mary B, 8st 1lb; Huka, 7st 11lbs; Little Speed, 7st 11lbs; Glendook, 7st 11lbs; Eustace, 7st.

Farm Plate, 6 furlongs:—Harebell, 10st 7lbs; Pearl, 10st 6lbs; Cowslip, 10st 6lbs; Vigour, 9st 5lbs; Housemaid, 9st 3lbs; Crowbar, 9st 3lbs; Sahana, 7st 9lbs; Seeta, 7st 7lbs; Ismailia, 7st 3lbs; Muzbuth, 7st; Kohinoor, 7st.

The City Plate, 4 furlongs:—Melody II, 11st 5lbs; Betty, 11st 2lbs; Donald Wallace, 10st 13lbs; Mona, 10st 13lbs; Muzbuth 10st; Saraswati; 9st 11lbs; Madrid, 9st 6lbs.

Naval and Military Plate, 1¼ mile:—Anarchist, 11st; Craswell, 11st; Red Hussar, 11st; Airman, 11st; Offside, 11st; P. 9st; Sahana, 7st 8lbs.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

HARRIER CLUB.

OPENING RUN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

The Harrier Club held their opening meeting on Monday at 5 p.m. Starting from the Detention barracks, trail was laid by the back of the Rifle Range across the country towards Parbatti Temple. This line was continued for about 2 miles over very rough country, with a number of *nullahs* and waterholes in between. The team then worked round towards Barracks and finished up very fit by a good burst across the 600 yards firing point on the Range completing the run in about 25 minutes. The run was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part, and after a bath and change the remainder of the evening was spent in the Tent Room, Wanowrie, where a very enjoyable programme was gone through.

RANELAGH LADIES' SPORTS.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Miss V. Nelson passing through one of the obstacles in the "Fox Hunters' Obstacle Race."

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

The field this morning was the smallest we have had for a very long time and can have numbered barely 40 people. Of these 40 only four were ladies. It certainly looks as if a Gymkhana dance on Monday night appeals to them rather than a hunt on Tuesday morning. The ladies present this morning were Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Sweeney and Miss Moxon. His Excellency the Governor also took the field, and the Government House party consisted of Major Greig, Captain Goldie, Captain Vaughan, the Master, and two of the whips. The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Athur, Colonel Perkins, Captain Venn Ellis, Captain Lloyd and Mr. Frost were amongst those who turned out.

The meet was at the 9th milestone on the Bombay Road and, the time 6-30 a. m. Turning northwards off the road the Master took the hounds along a series of rocky coverts hoping to put up a fox. Ere long two members of the field viewed a brace topping the far slopes of a small nullah. Unfortunately some chinkara had just been there too, and hounds got on their line instead of that of the fox. So it was a case of "Ware Riot" and on again. Working northeast we crossed the old Bombay Road, and the Vale of Tears, into a confluent nullah running up towards Wadi. Within half a mile of the village and south of it, hounds found in a cactus covert some fifty yards square. Unfortunately, to-day again, it was one of those very thick clumps of high cactus through the fastnesses of which hounds cannot make their way. As the jack refused to break, we had to leave him there. On the next ridge however we picked up the line of another jack. Heading northwards he swung almost at once right handed round a spur into the saucer-shaped depression south of Moshi. This hollow begins about a mile south of Moshi and extends southwards for another mile. It is just west of the Nasik Road. We struck it at the left hand top corner, and ran left handed round the rim to the Nasik Road. The jack crossed the road and had to recross it again almost at once a little farther north and run, out along a ridge, across the bottom and into the western slopes again. Still running left handed along the slopes of the saucer he was viewed at its left hand bottom corner. Here hounds chicked, and the Master trying back, they picked up a line in the middle of the saucer. This, however, must have been a stale line. It took us across to the Nasik Road once more which we struck about a mile south of Moshi and there we lost it. Coming southwards along the road, the Master turned right handed off it along the high ground. After about half a mile hounds feathered to the line of a fox which had been viewed some twenty minutes before when hounds first checked. They had followed it very doubtfully for about quarter of a mile when the Master himself viewed the fox. Lifting hounds forward he soon had them on the line. Scent was not lying well to-day: hounds had to work at even a fresh line and use their noses, instead of racing along it.

Heading southwest the fox ran along a spur towards the Vale of Tears. Just before he reached the old Bombay Road he turned sharp right handed across a nullah bed and up the far slopes. Here a native said he had seen our fox running right handed across the next nullah. We are now heading almost due north. Scent was failing however; and, after checking in the bottom of the nullah and picking up the line again on the slopes, we ran clear out of scent in the next quarter of a mile.

Here most of the field turned homewards only Mrs. Sweeney, Captain Goldie and Captain Venn Ellis remaining with hounds. Just after the field had gone, a jack was viewed which probably was the one we had lost previously as he seemed by no means fresh. Heading southwards he ran for a couple of miles half a circle left handed, then was bowled over and killed. Neither last Sunday nor last Thursday did hounds have blood, and to-day they broke up their jack in some style. The brush of course went to Mrs. Sweeney who was absolutely the only lady with hounds. Hounds killed about a mile and half southeast of the meet.

Then we returned to the meet and to the ever welcome hot tea and sandwiches.

CRICKET.

THE PAREL RECREATION CLUB V. THESION C. CLUB.

This game was played on cross maidan on Sunday the 13th instant and resulted in a win for the Parel Recreation Club by 56 runs. Scores:—

P. R. CLUB.—Shivaram P. 2, Ganput P. 0, Balaram J. 5, Bhalchandra S. 37, Harishanker P. 10, Date G. 15, Joshi L. 3, Joshi J. 0, Sadanand K. 1, Dhagat J, Morchawar S. 9, Extra 5. Total 88.

SION C. CLUB.—Paraira E. 0, Zori J. 2, Vaidya V. 0, Vaidya B. 4, Dhuru V. 5, Vaupal P. 0, Pareira J. 2, Veralker D. 4, Rawal M. 11, Pareira F. 0, Vyas M. 1, Extra 3. Total 32.

This fifth Shield Match of the Gowd Saraswat C. Club with the Jolly C. C. was played on Sunday last on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a draw in favour of the Saraswats. The Saraswat having won the toss, elected to bat and scored 200 runs for 6 wickets. Jonesar B. M. Dalvi, B. A. Dalvi, V. D. Pai, S. M. Dalvi, and R. Awayle contributing 58 (not out) 50, 26, 20, and 13 runs respectively.

The feature of the match was an excellent display in batting by Mr. B. M. Dalvi and good bowling by Mr. B. B Desai for the Jolly C. C. and by S. B. Pilgawkar for the Saraswats. Another feature of the match was too steady a game played by T. N. Javen for the Jolly C. C. who batted for nearly an hour for his one run. The Jolly scored 88 runs for 8 wickets. Mr. Kharwa contributed the highest figure of 28 runs. The fielding of the Jolly was rather slack while the fielding of the Saraswats was good with an exception of one catch which was missed.

CRICKET'S "GRAND OLD MAN."

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

"W. G." STILL KEEN ON THE GREAT GAME.

Dr. W. G. Grace, played for Eltham in the match between Gravesend and Eltham at Gravesend. In our photo he is seen placing a ball in the slips. It would appear that the Wicket-Keeper is in rather an anxious frame of mind, no doubt owing to the responsibility of playing against the famous cricketer.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, July 16.

A two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club of Bombay began on the Gymkhana ground to-day. The Gymkhana batting first, scored 128 runs.

When stumps were drawn for the day the Elphinstonians had 72 to their credit for five wickets.

Present scores are:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Greig, c Elchidana, b Bapu	25
Mr. Kerr, run out	15
Captain Armytage, c Elchidana, b Oomrigar	28
Mr. Gould, c Parekh, b Oomrigar	17
Captain Merriman, st., Canteenwalla, b Oomrigar	1
Colonel Rosher, c Kapadia, b Dubash	1
Captain Clemson, b Oomrigar	24
Mr. Holman, b Bapu	8
Mr. Humphrey, run out	1
Mr. Paris, b Davar	5
Captain Haynes, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	128

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

Elchidana, c Rosher, b Solman	3
Canseenwala, c Greig, b Clemson	22
Dubash, c Greig, b Holman	5
J. Mody, c Merriman, b Clemson	30
Davar, not out	3
Parekh, b Clemson	6
Rest to bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wkts.)	72

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Owing to heavy rain yesterday afternoon, it was impossible to carry out the first programme in connection with the Mud Sports. The first of these weekly fixtures will therefore take place next Wednesday, W. P., when the programme for yesterday will be gone through.

DRIFTED APART.

ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

Sir Samuel Evans, presiding in the divorce court, disposed of the suit of Williams v. Williams and Jardine on June 26, says the "Daily Telegraph." This was the petition of Captain Eustace Scott Williams, retired Army officer who sought a decree of divorce on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, Mrs. Ethel Degison William, with the co-respondent, Sir Robert Jardine. There was no defence.

Mr. Willock (instructed by Mr. Wilfred L. Del) appeared for petitioner.

Married in Madras in 1899, petitioner said he and his wife lived some time in India. During the Boer War he was on military duty, his wife residing at Flikestone. She became very extravagant, and exceeded her allowance of £1,100 a year. After 1903 they drifted apart.

Evidence was given of Mrs. Williams being visited by the co-respondent.

His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

SOLDIERS AS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing the following few lines in the columns of your extremely popular paper.

I am a regular 3rd class passenger by the 9-37 train at Grant Road, and generally this is one which is very rarely crowded; occasionally this train too is crowded and though the number of passengers exceed the stipulated maximum of 10, yet the inmates manage to comfort themselves somehow or other, and a plausible reason for this lies in that the majority consist of Hindus—educated or uneducated—who are very obliging to their fellow passengers.

In rich contrast to this, to-day as I was travelling by the same train, to my great surprise I found that each and every compartment contained three or four men with a regimental badge reading Notts and Derbies, with a revolver in one hand and a white cap in the other, each sitting with his legs fully extended either lengthwise or breadthwise and thus practically occupying the space where at least three Hindus could safely accomodate themselves. When any Hindu passenger entered, they began to shout and bade him go to the next compartment, but wherever he went, he met with the same cry. With great difficulty I and two others got into a compartment, where three of them were seated in the manner described above. They would not allow any of us to sit, though all could have found enough room, and their ruffian-like reply made us keep quiet. "Might is right" were their exact words.

Incidents of this type upset the mind of the present-day Indian and, though but rare, they give him ample food for reflection. The only way out of a difficulty like this would be to provide a separate train for soldiers whenever their number is sufficiently large, or a separate carriage styled "Soldiers" when their number is small, to enable the daily local passenger to travel without discomfort.—Yours etc.,

PASSENGER.

Bombay, July 15.

Brigadier General D. G. L. Shaw, having returned from leave, has resumed command of The Karachi Brigade.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

NORTH V. SOUTH.

POSITION OF PARLIAMENT.

The position remains curiously difficult to put into words, says the Pekin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in a message, dated June 23. Parliament has now sat for two and a half months, and despite all disabilities and attempts at humiliation, its position is materially stronger. Both Chambers are gradually controlling the unruly elements; masses of organising regulation have been passed; something constructive has, therefore, been done, and there is an increasing desire to do more.

Contrasted with this, the activities of the Executive can be summed up in two words, namely, minatory militarism. The Executive having already, concentrated 30,000 Northern troops at the middle of the Yangtsze, the past fortnight has been utilised in denuding South Manchuria of all its soldiery, 20,000 Mukden troops having been entrained at Honan and stationed on the Hankow Railway as a reserve army to deal with a situation which has largely been created because the Republic is a sham.

The incurably wrong-headed view that all authority, indeed, actual Sovereignty, is vested in the present provisional regime, cannot, in the opinion of competent observers, fall, sooner or later, to bring about disastrous consequences.

The cleavage between North and South remains just as marked as ever. Thus the six Northern provinces of China—Chili, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu—together with the three Manchurian provinces, not only resent the disappearance of the Monarchy, but absolutely refuse to cut their queues, and look on the Southerners as heretics, being taught to detest their doctrines; whilst, on the other hand, the twelve Yangtsze and South China provinces, where all the riches lie, hate autocracy, distrust Pekin, and are ripe for Republicanism, which they are determined by some means to secure.

GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

Worst of all, however, is the conspicuous inability of the Government to grapple with finance. Chinese finance should rest upon Chinese revenues, not upon foreign loans. Yuan-Shih-Kai, who is notoriously extravagant, seems constitutionally unfitted to realise that unless rich Central and South China willingly comes to the rescue the country must finally become bankrupt.

All that has been written in the English newspapers during the last month on the subject of the quintuple loan strengthening the President's hands is specious reasoning, showing an entire lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of Chinese society, and Chinese psychology. History amply proves that even foreign subsidies cannot set back the clock of time.

It should be noted that Pekin to-day, the same as under the Manchus, represents the seventeenth century in conflict with the twentieth century. Unless Parliament willingly votes taxation, only small doles given through provincial compassion will ever reach the capital. On Friday, an official statement made by the Finance Ministry in the Lower House revealed an appalling state of affairs, showing only $51,000,000 as the Central Government's half-year revenue, against $168,000,000 expenses. Uproar was immediately provoked, and one unmber, whose voice echoed over China, exclaimed, "Is there nobody in Pekin who know anything? We asked for a yearly budget, you submit a bad statement of account for the half-yearly period already terminated. We refuse to accept it." The present national stalemate may last six weeks, perhaps six months, but certainly no longer. Many symptoms which were produced in 1789 are now present. Deficits, nothing but deficits, everywhere! I repeat that the fault does not lie with the nation; the studied violation of the Nankin settlement is the main, indeed, the only cause.

FIFTY YEARS IN FLEET STREET.

DINNER TO MR. J. M. LE SAGE.

"This is a notable night, not only in the history of our own paper, but in the history of the newspaper Press." So spoke the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., in presiding over the dinner held at De Keser's Hotel on June 21, in celebration of the fact that this year Mr. John M. Le Sage, managing editor of "The Daily Telegraph," completes fifty years' membership of the editorial staff of the paper.

The jubilee had been looked forward to with with the greatest interest by all Mr. Le Sage's calleagues, who desired to commemorate appropriately an event rare if not unique, in the history of the daily newspaper Press of the country. As the outcome of that desire, there gathered together on June 21 a company of some 130 ladies and gentlemen, consisting of the entire editorial staff of the "Daily Telegraph," many of its foreign correspondents, and the head of the departments of the paper other than the editorial.

The engagement is announced between Captain F. St Atkinson, 9th Hodson's Horse, Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Staff to Miss Lorna Hewett, daughter of Sir John and Lady Hewett. The marriage will take place early in January, from Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FULL BENCH.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT

(Before the Chief Justice, Justices Heaton and Macleod.)

SAWANTRAWA v. GIRIAPPA AND OTHERS.

In this case the plaintiff-appellant sued for redeeming and recovering possession of the plaintiff's property after taking accounts under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar who raised a preliminary issue as to whether the suit was maintainable under Section 10A of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and held in the negative on the ground that the plaintiff claimed through her husband the original mortgagor who could not be said to have been an agriculturist at the time of the transaction viz., in 1899 when the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act had not been extended to that District (vide Section 2 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and 11 Bom. L. R. page 1288 and 771). Section 10A provided that the plaintiff or the person through whom he claimed must be an agriculturist at the date of the transaction.

An appeal had been admitted against the decision of the lower court. Their Lordships after hearing counsel for the appellant confirmed the decree of the lower court with costs.

Mr. Jayker, with Mr. Mulgaoker appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the respondents.

MILITARY OFFICER'S DEBTS.

POONA MARWARIS' METHODS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justic Beaman.)

PUNAMCHAND SADARAM *v.* CAPTAIN E. J. MOLLISON.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of the appeal filed by Messrs. Punamchand Sadaram, Marwari Shroffs of Poona, in a suit filed by them against Captain E. J. Mollison. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 9,450 due on a bond executed by the defendant on 3rd February, 1905.

The case was heard in the first instance by Mr. Medhekar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, and the defendant, in the course of his evidence in that court, stated that when he came to India in 1900 he was 23 years of age. Soon after he received a letter from the plaintiffs offering to lend him money on easy terms. He passed a pro-note for Rs. 1,000 for the first loan of Rs. 400. After reciting his other transactions with the plaintiffs, Captain Mollison said that they threatened to report him to his Commanding Officer unless he passed them a pro-note for Rs. 10,000 in lieu of a bond for Rs. 8,000. After a good deal of discussion he give them two pro-notes for Rs. 2,250 each and one for Rs. 4,000. These pro-notes were either anti-dated or post-dated. The plaintiffs then demanded cheques for Rs. 6,250 on Messrs King and Co., and when they were told that Captain Mollison had no account, they said, that there was no harm in his passing such cheques as that was the "dustoor." He passed then certain cheques as suggested and they were ultimately returned to him on his executing a bond for Rs. 17,000. He passed the bond as he thought that would give him some breathing time. Captain Mollison concluded his evidence by saying that he had paid the plaintiffs all that he owed them and as far as he could remember nothing was due to them.

The Subordinate Judge held that a pro-note held by the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,000 was a bogus one and not supported by any consideration. He also held that the Marwaris had not kept true accounts and that they had fabricated certain accounts to make their case strong. A decree of Rs. 3,290 was passed against Captain Mollison.

The Marwaris filed the present appeal, being dissatisfied with the amount of the decree.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, observed that it was true as stated on behalf of the plaintiffs, that Captain Mollison had executed documents admitting the full consideration for the pro-notes passed by him. It was customary in transactions of this class for the borrower to pass such notes to the money lenders, but as the plea of want of consideration had been raised, the Court was competent to go into the question as to the real amount advanced. After reviewing the various transactions between the parties, (His Lordship amended the decree of the Subordinate Judge and granted a decree for Rs. 1,770 only.

SHAFFI SCHOOL OF MOHAMEDAN LAW.

SHARIFFA, WIVE OF SHEIKH IBHRAM AND FOUR OTHERS *v.* SHEIKH IBHRAM.

This was a case under the Shaffi School of Mahomedan Law. According to the Shaffi sect when a virgin is to be married, her consent is of no avail, irrespective of her age. She must marry the man selected by her father. A father can marry his daughter to any man he likes, even though the girl does not like to marry him i.e., he can compel her to marry him. If a girl is not a virgin then her consent is necessary for the marriage. The same view is stated by Mr. Wilson in his Anglo-Mahomedan Law, on page 405. "Not only female minors, but adult women who are virgins, may be disposed of irrevocably in marriage by the father or failing him by the paternal grandfather, with or without their consent." This action was instituted by the plaintiff—respondent for restitution of conjugal rights and of certain ornaments, alleging that the defendant—appellant No. 1 was lawfully married to him on 12th September, 1910. He also sued for an injunction against the defendants 2 to 5 in order to restrain them from obstructing the defendant No. 1 to go to the plaintiff.

The defendant 1 had given two statements in the first court. In the first statement she stated that the plaintiff was not her husband, and that she had never given her consent to being married to the plaintiff. The plaintiff and others removed her forcibly to the plaintiff's house at night and confined her there and they falsely told her that she was married to the plaintiff. A second statement was filed by her after a few months in which she stated that if her father had performed her marriage ceremonies according to the Mahomedan religion, he has no right to perform it without her consent as she was not a virgin then and the marriage contract without her consent was illegal and not binding upon her as she belonged to the Shaffi sect of the Mahomedan Law.

Both the lower courts held that the ceremony of marriage had taken place, and that the defendant No. 1's father gave her in marriage to the plaintiff appeared to be beyond dispute. With regard to the other objection raised in her amended statement *viz.* that she was not a virgin, both the courts held that her own conduct in raising that defence at so late a stage and the improbability of the circumstances of the alleged adultery were such as to bear out the conclusion that the fact was not proved as was probably a desperate allegation to enable the defendant No 1 to get the marriage invalidated. Under those circumstances both the lower courts held that she was a virgin, duly married to by her father to the plaintiff, who was therefore entitled to a decree for restitution of conjugal rights against his lawful wife

Against the above order of the lower courts an appeal was preferred to the High Court. Mr. C. A Rele, who had appeared on behalf of the appellants asked the court to remand the case, on the ground that the lower Appellate Court irred in rejecting the evidence as regards the incestuous intercourse with the defendant 5 before her forcible marriage with the plaintiff. The letters addressed to the Kazi which would have supported the defendant No. 1's contention were also not admitted by the lower courts. Their Lordships remanded the case for finding as asked by the pleader for the appellants.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE REFUSED.

(Before Justice Batchelor and Shah.)

RAMCHANDRA LAXMAN GAJKE MAYPAT BHAV AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships disposed of nine separate appeals of Ramchandra Laxman Gajke of Jamner, East Khandesh, against nine separate orders of the Sessions Judge of Dhulia, refusing his applications for sanction to prosecute the respondents on a charge of perjury.

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Najsure H. E. Koyaji with Mr. Kinkini, appeared for the respondents and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The appellant with 13 others had been prosecuted before the Sessions Judge of Dhulia on a charge of murder. The sessions judge acquitted the appellant and the other accused and found along with the two assessors that the case was a concocted one. The appellant made an application for sanction against some of the principal witnesses in the case to the Sessions Judge who granted the prayed for sanction. The respondents came in appeal to the High Court who decided that the sanctions granted were too vague and general and revoked the sanction. Their Lordships added: "But we think there should be further enquiry in the matter and after this enquiry it will be open to the Sessions Judge to give sanction if so advised; but he should give the kind of sanction the circumstances demand." After waiting for a long time for the result of the enquiry the appellant made separate applications to the Sessions Judge for sanction against nine of the witnesses. The Sessions Judge dismissed these applications. Hence these appeals.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals on the grounds that District Magistrate who made enquiries had come to the conclusion that there was no necessity for proceeding further in this case, and that there was great delay on the part of the appellants in making these applications.

LEAVE TO APPEAL PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

LINGANGOWDA *v.* RAYANGOWDA.

Before Their Lordships came up for disposal the application of Lingangowda bin Rayangowda Patil, minor, by his next friend and guardian Lingo Annaji Yejaman, original plaintiff, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in the suit of Lingangowda v. Rayangowda bin Bansangowda Kadapati, Mr. Koyaji, with Mr. Nijsure, appeared for the applicant and Mr. Jaykar, with Mr. Palikar, appeared for the opponent.

This suit was brought by the petitioner against the present opponent (defendant No. 9) and others as the adopted son of one Rayangowda Patil of Narvalgund to recover possession of same properties and mesne profits. The Subordinate Judge, who decided the suit, held that the plaintiff was the legally adopted son of Rayangowda Patil of Navalgund and passed a decree in his favour awarding him possession of the properties at Navalgund and also at Dundur, he having upheld the plaintiff's contention that the ninth defendant was not the legally adopted son of Hanmathgowda who was the owner of the property at Dundur and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover this property under Hanmathgowda's will. The defendant filed an appeal to the High Court, who modified the decree of the Subordinate Judge by disallowing the plaintiffs' claim as regards the Dundur property. The plaintiff now asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The grounds taken for leave were, among, others that the ninth defendants adoption did not really take place and if it did it was not valid in law and that the value of the property in suit was over Rs. 10,000.

Their Lordships remanded the case to the lower court for ascertaining the value of the property.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re CAPT. JAMES LLOYD MURPHY.

An application was made on behalf of Messrs. Treacher and Company to adjudicate Capt. James, who is attached to the 79th Carnatic Infantry, as an insolvent. The petitioners were decree holders for a total sum of Rs. 572-11 for goods supplied to the Captain and it was alleged that the Captain's liabilities exceeded Rs. 25,000 and most of his pay was under attachment.

His Lordship made the adjudication order.

Re VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO SHARYAMAN

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent applied for the usual interim order. Counsel said this was the first application and he had the Official Assignee's certificate stating that his client had complied with the requirements of the Act.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re JEHANGIR FRAMJI BHUMGARA.

Mr. J. B. Patel, on behalf of the opposing creditors Kaliandass and Brothers, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the insolvent's application for discharge on the ground that a witness was to be publicly examined.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent consented.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next court day.

Re RANCHHORD BECHAR.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla the insolvent was given the first extension in his interim order.

Re CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said this was the third extension but was due to his client's illness.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re HAJI JUSUB HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Motiwalla, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for approval and sanction to the scheme of composition. The scheme provided for payment of eight annas in a rupee, four annas of which were to be paid within a week from the date of approval and the other four annas by monthly instalments of 400.

His Lordship inquired what the security was.

Mr. Motiwalla said he would undertake not to withdraw the books until the first four annas were paid.

His Lordship said only Rs. 175 were recovered since the insolvency which was pending for the last seven months. He thought there was something irregular somewhere. He made no order on the application.

Re KIKABHAI RAJABALLI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. B. Patel on behalf of the second insolvent applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said this was a heavy insolvency and accounts were to be made up. Over Rs. 30,000 had been recovered by this time.

His Lordship granted two months' time.

Re MAHOMED SIDICK AKBAR.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla on behalf of an opposing creditor, His Lordship issued a notice against the insolvent to show cause why charges should not be framed against him under Sections 103A (1) and 103B (2) for wilfully destroying his books of account and concealing his property.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted to the following insolvents:—Khetsey Raju Shah; Garnet Percival R. Jones, and Shamji Visram Sha.

The discharge of Chaturbhuj Hirachand Sha, Bhagwandass Dwarkadass Agarwalla and Hasanmia Mahomedali Bagdadi was suspended for two years.

INSOLVENT FIRM'S ASSETS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re Bundealli Hirji Khakoo and Pir Mahomed Hirji Khakoo, insolvents.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee in support of the notice under Section 104 of the P. T. Insolvency Act.

Mr. Davar appeared for the first insolvent.

The facts of the case as given in the affidavit of Jaffer Shermahomed are as follows. Jaffer Shermahomed is a creditor of the insolvent in the sum of Rs. 26,500, being the amount lent at interest. The insolvents were so adjudicated on 23rd June, 1911. They failed to pay to Samuel Weiss & Co. bills of exchange amounting to Rs. 18,800 which became due on 27th April, 1911. Nor could they pay a hundi for Rs. 15,180 drawn in favour of the Eastern Bank or other amounts due to other persons. In May and June 1911 ,the insolvents wired to their Zanzibar and Rangoon firms asking for monies to pay their pressing engagements, and later on wrote to them that, unless money was sent at once they would have to stop their business. According to their schedule, the insolvents' liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,70,125 while thier good assets were of the value of Rs. 93,309.

But the good assets included two sums of Rs. 12,295 and Rs. 65,532 due by the insolvents estates, in respect of which it is not expected to recover even an anna in the rupee. On the 19th June 1911, the insolvents disposed of assets of the value of Rs. 35,419 as appeared from their own cash book. The insolvents alleged that on that date they borrowed Rs. 17,500 from one Salehmahomed Cassum on the security of a large number of shares held by them in the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and with the said sum paid off the two sums of Rs. 14,600 and Rs. 2,100 to Fatmabai, wife of Cassum Nanji Miyani and daughter of the first insolvent. Fatmabai admitted, on her examination under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act, that she had been paid the said sums. On 18th July 1911, the Official Assignee obtained a rule against Fatmabai to show cause why she should not pay over all sums received by her to him, but he failed to get any sum from her, and, apprehending that he could not put her in jail in execution of any order that might be passed against her, he settled the claim against her for Rs. 8,500.

Then it is further alleged that the insolvents gave undue preference to several people.

FRAUDULENT PAYMENTS.

All the payments were made by the insolvents fraudulently at a time when they were in hopelessly insolvent circumstances with a view to give undue preference to their friends and relations. Charges were framed against the insolvents with regard to the said offences under the Insolvency Act. The first insolvent, Bundeali was examined under Sections 27 and 36, and the second insolvent, Pir Mahomed, under Section 27 of the Insolvency Act. The amended schedule showed a liability of over 7 lacs and the assets about Rs. 1,71,000. The Official Assignee had recovered about Rs. 60,000.

Mr. Bahadurji said that his evidence would consist of entries from the insolvents books showing the amounts paid and other evidence to the effect that the insolvent has since March 1911 been in considerable distress. The public examination of the insolvent, under Section 27 had been cut short on his agreeing that his examination under Section 36 would be taken as part of his public examination. As to the evidence taken under Section 36, he argued that under the English Bankruptcy Acts (the provisions of which were similar to the Sections of the Indian Insolvency Act) the evidence taken at the public examination of the insolvent might be used afterwards in any criminal proceedings against him, although the answers were obtained under compulsion. See *Reg.* v. *Scott* (2 Jur., N. S. 1098) and R. v. Robinson, (1 C. C. R. 80).

Per curiam:—There is nothing in the English Bankruptcy Acts corresponding to Section 36 of the Insolvency Act.

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bahadurji:—Section 36 corresponds to Section 27 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1890 and Section 117 of the Act of 1849, containing the rule as set out above. Therefore, evidence taken under Section 36 can be used in any criminal proceeding here

Mr. Bahadurji tendered the evidence taken under Section 36 as admissions made by the insolvent under Section 21 of the Evidence Act.

Per curiam:—There is a distinction under Section 36, there is no provision making the evidence given under it admissible in subsequent proceedings against the insolvent, whilst under Section 27 (and Section 17 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1890) relating to public examination, it is expressly so provided.

Mr. Bhadurji observed that there was no necessity for such a provision in Section 36, as there was under Section 27, which contained a provision compelling the insolvent to answer incriminatory questions.

Mr. Davar contended that the evidence was not admissible. Section 36 was merely for purposes of discovery of the debtor's property and the first part applied to persons other than insolvents. The evidence would be admissible under the Evidence Act only if taken under Section 27. Section 36 was an omnibus section under which the Court could order any person to restore the property to the Official Assignee. Nor did Section 36 prescribe any oath as required under Section 27 and under the Evidence Act.

His Lordship remarked that under the Evidence Act an admission was an admission, however made, and allowed Mr. Bahadurji to read the evidence taken under Section 36. Mr. Bahadurji then examined Haridas Laldas, the munim of Jaffer Sher Mahomed, who had examined the insolvents' books, but the examination was not over when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the Official Assignee: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the Insolvent:—Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

Thursday, 17 July, 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

542-13—Amin & D. Harilal Dhamodhardas & Bros. v. Himatlal Girdharlal.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

623-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. Joosub Haji Oosman v. Haji Jackeria Haji Oosman Captain & V. Ch. S. 18-3-13. Part heard.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 2-3-13.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshanav, Nusserwanji Bomanji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 14-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kayasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Manecklal and & Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Pyne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Pauna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathains De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Giridaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjes D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 83.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1353-12—Mulji K. & Th. Bai Nandagavri widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain Hoosein Tharia Topan & anr. Captain and V. Manecklal & T. Part Heard.
& V. Part Heard.

S. C. 1305-12—Captain & V. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan v. Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K. & Th.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhog & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darwalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalroa Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

185-07—Daph. F. E. D. K. Vinkalarad & ors. v. The Deccan Press Gin. Co. Ltd. & ors. Unwalla P. & P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

For Exparte Decree.

1307-12—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Ramviranganlal v. Messrs. Panalal Pratelesing, Hurprasad affirm

For sanctioning the scheme.

214-09—Ard H. D. & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Ranchoddas Madhowdas Deph F. & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Genaji & ors. Mehta & D.

229-13—G. H. Dalal, Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors., Motichand & D.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Daph. F. & D. Joshna Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji Ard. H. D. & Co.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G. & B. Sunhabai widow & ors. v. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar & ors Jehangir G. & B. Shamrao M. & H. Patell & Ez.

450-13—Khunderao L. & M. Bai Hirabai & anr. v. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & ors. Mulla & M.

232-13—Nadirsha & D. Esubai v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

1184-10—Payne & Co. The Nord Deutsche Insurance Co. vs. Messrs. F. Escher & Co., a firm Payne & Co.

195—11—Jehangir G & B. Kanaiyalal Jeynarayan & ors. vs. Doorgaparsad Ramgoolam & ors. Payne & Co.

268-11—Post R. K. & Co. Mulji Jaitha & Co. a firm v. B. Magnanbhai & Co. Jam R. & D.

851-11—Khand L & M. Versey Raghavji v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan & ans. Captain & F.

1022-11—Judah & S. Lingoo Pachetty Laugal v. Narayan Yellappa & ors. Fy D & Co., Jet M. & S. Dubash & Co., Mal H. M. & R. Bick M. R. & Co.

452-12—Shroff D. & D. Mancherji Sheriarji Mistry v. Perojbai.

863-12—Wadia G. & Co. Fulchand Premji a firm v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed. Edg. G. W. & Co.

915-12—Sabnis & G. Saraswatibai & ors. v. Dadoba Damul Pathare & ors.

996-12—Dapt F. & D. Bhimras Atmaram v. Mithabai widow.

1048-12—Kanga & S. Bai Adilbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas & anr. Malvi H. M. & R. Moti & B.

1147-12—Amin & D. Thaker Premji Naranji v. Nensey Mahanji. Jet G. & B.

796-12—Shroff D. & D. Bhimji Shamji & Co. a firm. v. Shivaji Meghji. Captain & V.

994-10—Shroff D. & D. Atmaram Pranjivandas. Mahomed Rahimtulla & ors. Patell & Ez. Ragh N. & Co.

589-11—Surajmull & Co. Mahomedalli Hassanalli & ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai & ors. Sham M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

572-12—Mulla & M., R. D. Sethna v. Kekhushru Cawasji Doctor & ors. Craig B. & C. Vachha & Co.

975-12—Bhimji & Co. Harakbhai widow. v. Luddha Lakhamsey. Manecklal & Ty.

1109-12—Mulji Vh. & Th. Bai Raliat v. Veerchand Jairam. Mehta & D.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & C.

489-12—Payne & Co. A. M. Jeewanji & Co. a firm. v. The Bombay Hujaz St. Nav. Co. of India Ld. Beck M. R. & Co.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhaji Deepaji v. Bhikaji Tulsiram & ors.

758-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Abdul Sakur Esmail. Jeh M & S.

S. C.

759-11—Wadia G & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm. v. Essack Ismail & anr. Jeh M. & S.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Ali Mahomed, a hack victoria-driver, was prosecuted by the Excise Police for being in possession of one and a half grains of cocaine without a license. It appears that on the 15th instant the accused whilst driving his ghaary along Sandhurst Road was arrested on suspicion by Shivram Laxman, an Excise peon on duty at Phool Gully. On a search being made one and a half grains of cocaine were discovered in a packet concealed in some hay, under the feet of the accused. The latter had no permit and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

EUROPEAN LAD SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Molville charged one G. Drake, a European, with being a vagrant at large and having no ostensible means of subsistence. It appears that he was born at Chinchpokhy, of English parentage, but having met with adverse circumstances he has been left destitute in this world. Nothing else being known about him, His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

At the Morgue, yesterday the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Gunibai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty-two.

The evidence showed that the deceased was the wife of a Port Trust labourer named Luxmon Ganbhir, who reported to his Superintendent that he slapped his wife, and she vomitted and died.

Being examined the husband said, on Monday last the deceased was suffering from vomiting. On Tuesday noon the deceased did not take food and he slapped her on her face. He also reprimanded her for not going to work.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Arthur Powell, giving his evidence after making a post-mortem examination, said he found the spleen of the deceased ruptured. The spleen was enlarged as the result of fever and death was due to rupture, which could have been caused by severe vomiting but more likely by a blow. A slap on the region of the spleen might possibly have caused the rupture. There were internal marks of violence.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen but under what circumstances the rupture was caused, there was no evidence to show.

The "Pioneer" says that the statement that there has been a misunderstanding between the Government of India and Government of Bengal in the matter of the three University lecturers is in correct. In pint of fact His Excellency the Rector agreed with the conclusions of the Government of India.

RAT FINDS A PURSE.

£6,200 BURGLARY SOLVED.

A rat was indirectly responsible for the true story of the Berkeley Hotel robbery coming to light. The result was the appearance in the dock during mail week at Marlborough-street Police Court of two of the hotel employees, Arthur James, aged 26, and James Sharman, aged 35, and another man, William Fell, aged 38.

They were charged with being concerned together in stealing jewels worth £6,200 from the hotel and with attempting to murder the night porter, Henry Gowers. Mr. Travers Humphreys, prosecuting, said James was a night porter at the hotel and Sharman a stoker. The burglary took place in the early hours of May 29, as the result of which the hotel safe was rifled and jewels to the value of £6,200 with cash amounting to £200 were abstracted. In the course of the burglary a most brutal assault was committed upon the night porter, Gowers, who was still in St. George's Hospital. The man nearly died as a consequence of the attack, reported the "Daily Chronicle."

FALSE KEY FOR THE SAFE.

It was found that the safe had been opened by means of a key, and counsel suggested that a false key was made from an impression which had been obtained from the genun one, and that Sharman admitted the thieves, who included Fell and Sharman's own brother.

On the night of June 11 several workmen were in the restaurant when they saw a rat or a mouse run to a part of the room which was not greatly frequented. They followed it, and found behind the curtain an old radiator, in the top of which they discovered one of the missing bags of money. This was allowed to remain where it was, and James was watched. The bag did not disappear, but the manager missed £5 from it after James had been reinstated in his position as night porter.

When arrested on June 17 James made a long statement, in the course of which he said: "The stoker Sharman is in the burglary and his brother, and his brother's friend. About two or three months ago I was introduced by the stoker to his brother, whom he called Steve. They suggested a burglary at the Berkeley Hotel. They both said they thought it would be all right, and a friend of theirs, named Bill (this, said counsel, was Fell), who was with them, also said it would be all right. Bill told me how to get an impression of the key, and he said after I had got the impression he would get it made.

HIDDEN IN THE HOTEL.

"I got the impression after borrowing the key from the cashier, and about a week after gave it to Bill. . . The arrangements were made at Steve's house the Sunday before it happened. It was arranged that I should get Bill and Steve in by the luggage lift, and Sharman, the stoker, was to hide them." The statement continued that Sharman held the bag while he (James) put the things in it, and after the jewellery had been taken downstairs he saw that a bag of money had been left. This he himself placed in the radiator.

"Gowers called me and I got up to to do my round. They were all sitting in the ladies' cloak room. They were deciding what they should do, and they said, 'You wait here and we'll go and see Gowers.' Soon afterwards I heard Gowers groaning. I was going to give it up when Steve Sharman said 'Come back,' and put the marks on my neck. I had nothing to do with the knocking about of Gowers. . . Later Sharaman came to the house, and said that £50 was their 'out,' and later remarking, 'Don't worry,' gave me £15 in gold."

"I WAS LED LIKE A LAMB."

When the stoker, Sharman, was arrested he said, "I was led into it too easy. I ought to have known better. I had a happy home until my brother came into it. I ought to have thought of home before I listened to my brother Steve. I was led like a lamb." In another statement he said, "We were in the restaurant—Steve, Bill, and me. Gowers was lying on the couch in the hall. Steve had a bit of lead in his hand, and said 'We must tap him,' pointing to Gowers. I said, 'For God's sake, don't.' I went downstairs and shut the door, and I saw them go towards Gowers. Before I went Steve was holding the lead in his hand. I wish to Gold I had given the alarm then. I am an ass. That's all."

Fell, said counsel, was arrested on June 20. He asked the police, "Are they all in.?" and when he was told that he was the third, said, "Who is missing?" "One of the Sharman's," was the reply, and prisoner, said counsel, then made the significant remark, "Then you have got the one that worked at the hotel?" It was found that this prisoner paid £40 into the Post Office Savings Bank a day or two after the robbery.

The prisoners were remanded until Saturday.

Early yesterday morning a man named Bhola Nath was arrested in Calcutta on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife. It appears that after a quarrel the man took opium then got a sharp chisel and with it attacked his wife who was found lying in a pool of blood with twenty-five wounds on her body. The man was semi-conscious at the time the police arrived and the dying depositions of both Bhola Nath and his wife were taken.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DENT—At 17, Alexandra Court, 4th July, to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dent, a son.

NOBLE—At Stirling House Nursing Home, July 3, to the Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Noble, a son.

DEATHS.

CULPEPER—At the General Hospital Calcutta, June 29, Samson Edmund Culpeper, aged 70 years.

DAMANIA—Dr. Bhicaji Jivaji Damania, L. M. and S. (Bom.). L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), Chief Medical Officer of Cutch, died at Bhuj on Sunday 6 July, 1913, at 7 a.m. of blood poisoning (by wound received during operation), aged 61.

PURT—15 July, 1913, at Fire Station, Byculla, Paul Frederick Ritchley Purt, 3rd and only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Purt, Fire Station, Byculla interred at Sewree Cemetery.

SMART—At 2, Wood Street, Calcutta, June 27, Arthur William Smart, Survey of India (retd.), in his sixty-third year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, G. I. P. v. All Blacks.

Bombay Corporation 3-40.

Anglo-Indian Empire League, Farewell to President, Indo-British Institution, 8-30.

Arrival of a fresh contingent of Salvationists to Bombay from England.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Issue of the New Three Crores Loan.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 5 a.m.

MONDAY JULY 21.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 17, 1913.

THE MOSLEM POSITION.

The "Englishman" has been somewhat prematurely exultant over the Report of the London Moslem League. Its fertile imagination has built up quite an edifice of misconception. The Moslems were split into two camps, one old, the other young, one in England the other in India; one responsible, the other irresponsible; one cool, collected, and deliberate, the other precipitate and hot-headed; one scouting the idea of self-government, the other repudiating the teachings of Sir Syed Ahmad and so on *ad absurdam*, till the jubilant journal saw the vision of the London League making a plucky stand against the forces of disorder, which threaten to swamp the reason of the community it represents. As a final touch the gauntlet is thrown down to the Indian Moslem and the "Englishman" anxiously awaits to see "what the Indian League has to say in the matter."

Having written so far, the telegraphic summary of the President's speech must have come upon the hasty writer as a rude awakening. There is no mention in the Aga Khan's pronouncement of any hostile organization within the League, no disorder, and above all there stands the clear goal, albeit not within easy or early reach, of self-government. The difficulties, the arduous impediments, the possible temporary disappointments, and a hundred and one circumstances calculated to retard the progress of a united India towards this cherished objective, must serve but to impart renewed zest to their sustained aspirations. The knowledge, in fact, that the task is stupendous only heightens the value of the prize. It is a matter of felicitation that the "Englishman" and the diminishing few who think with it, have been proved to be grievously at fault in their process of intelligent anticipation. Not only does no grave divergence of views on matters political exist among the Moslems whose opinion counts, but there is a positive, spontaneous and simultaneous impulse on the part of both Moslems and Hindus for a national union. A movement has already been set on foot in this laudable direction in the Punjab, a province, be it noted parenthetically, where the Moslem element is more powerful than in any other province of India. The Aga Khan's advice in this matter is as unequivocal as it is statesmanlike. It includes a recommendation to indulgence in those healthful, manly games and sports where Hindus and Moslems are to meet not as political rivals, not as brothers who have fallen out, not as separated into two camps, one representing astuteness and industry, the other envy and indolence, not again as puerile playmates perpetually wrangling and retaliating, but as friends designed by Providence to be partners and linked one to the other with ties whose strengh consists in the sane recognition of mutual interest, reciprocal reliance in face of common dangers and mutual encouragement in sight of noble hopes. A common playground is the cradle of affection and mutual esteem which generally endure for life. Friendships formed in childhood are often the most lasting which human nature is capable of contracting. And when Hindu and Moslem have played as boys, they will grow up to be adult companions sharing the burdens and sweets of united efforts to accomplish, under the protecting aegis of the British, what they had commenced with the selfless devotion of a Wedderburn and a Dadabhai.

The Aga Khan, as beseems a leader in his position, has adhered to stern realities in his notable utterance and has expressed himself in measured language, no part of which could have been excised, so far as we can judge from the telegraphic condensation, without injuring the whole. And the words he has pronounced will find an answering echo in the minds of all his thinking compatriots, and not a few Englishmen.

THE OUDH EXECUTIONS.

There is one point in regard to the Oudh Execution Scandals which seems to have escaped general attention, and which, if it was correctly put in the House of Commons, renders the scandal of the whole thing even graver than it already appeared to be. Mr. Swift Macneill who, in presenting the case to the House, seems to have been thoroughly well grounded in the facts, stated in regard to the appeal that the judicial commissioners "admitted the appeal and retried the case in the most astonishing way. The accused were not present." We have not been able actually to verify this statement, but we assume, since it was not officially contradicted, and since, as we have said, Mr. Macneill appears to have been meticulously correct in his statement of facts, that it is true. Now, under the Criminal Procedure Code, no appeal from conviction can be heard in such a way, that is to say, due notice of the appeal must be given to the accused, in order to give them an opportunity to be present, and it seems hardly conceivable that men who knew that their lives were at stake would not have been present at the hearing of such an appeal. So far as we are aware this procedure applies also in Non-Regulation Provinces,—at any rate it would be very improper if it did not. The fact that the appeal was heard in the absence of the accused was naturally one that served to deepen the impression which the whole case obviously made on the House of Commons, and it should certainly be a point for enquiry whether the proper procedure in this respect was followed. The following passage from the Debate in the House shows how the statement that the accused were not present was emphasised and remained without contradiction.

Mr. Morrell: Is it not the fact that there were no new witnesses or no new facts?

Mr. Montagu: Under the Criminal Procedure Code they cannot call new witnesses, but they can hear the accused, I think.

Mr. Swift Macneill: They were not present.

Mr. Montagu had no information on the point. The Public Prosecutor was heard and the evidence read and considered. The Court might order a retrial, but they could not hear fresh evidence or try case themselves.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent, a passenger by a local train on the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway, in which complaint is made of the unmannerly conduct of a party of soldiers travelling by the train. These men, it is alleged, in order that they might sit in a state of luxurious ease, prevented other (Indian) passengers from being able to sit at all. Some, it is stated, were excluded from the compartment occupied by these soldiers by threats, and others, who succeeded in entering a compartment, were compelled to stand instead of being allowed to sit in the space that they might have legitimately occupied. We cannot, of course, vouch for the facts, but we have no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of our correspondent, and the story unfortunately is not an uncommon one. The British soldier is usually a well-behaved and courteous individual, but instances of bad manners towards the natives of the country on the part of soldiers are unfortunately by no means rare in India. They are especially notable in railway trains, and the men who are guilty of such conduct have no doubt noted that their officers are sometimes apt to adopt the same attitude to Indian passengers travelling in a superior compartment. The matter is one which should receive the attention of the military authorities. It is as necessary for the preservation of good relations between the communities that action should be taken in this matter, as it is to the credit of the British soldier himself, who, as we have said, has long enjoyed a world-wide reputation for good behaviour.

Another correspondent complains in our columns to-day of the treatment of third-class passengers by railway officials at the stations between Bombay and Poona. Our correspondent, a European passenger, describes a state of affairs, which is partly attributed to the inadequate arrangements of the company, which fails to provide the accommodation which apparently is daily required, and partly to the manner in which the officials of the company cope with the situation arising therefrom. He paints a picture which, if the facts are correct, shows a discreditable state of affairs, and here again one is inclined to give the story credence, because it is a matter of common observation that the third-class passenger in Indian railways, who, as our correspondent points out is such an important asset to the company's revenue, is generally treated with scant courtesy, and whose sufferings are acute if it happens to be his misfortune to be in excess of the accommodation provided.

THE LIGHTING OF BOMBAY.

The chief interest of the news that Simla is now lit with electric lights to the citizens of Bombay is one of comparison. We boast of our city as being the Gateway of the Indian Empire, and justifiably so in many instances, but we cannot boast of the lighting of our streets. Although all the important buildings in the Fort are well installed with electric lights, the main streets of Bombay after dark are in a state of Cimmerian darkness. There are near the Victoria Terminus one or two miniature arc-lamps which, perched at the top of the high tramway standards, give little light to the thoroughfare and look like illuminated scarf pins. Apart from this the main streets, such as Esplanade Road, Queen's Road, Parel Road, and the Fort end of Frere Road, over which passes at night a large motor traffic, are dependent on the feeble glow of occasional incandescent lamps, whose lights scarcely illuminate their own bases. The fact that a fatal motor-car accident, which happened opposite the University Gardens some two months ago, was attributed partly to the bad lighting of the road at the spot is a proof of the necessity that Bombay should follow the lead of all large towns.

DAY BY DAY.

"Palitana Flood Relief Fund."

His Excellency the Viceroy has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Palitana Flood Relief Fund, and has sympathised warmly with the sufferers in the recent disaster.

Third Criminal Sessions.

The third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court which were adjourned *sine die* by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice McLeod, were by his orders formally dissolved yesterday morning No business whatever was transacted

The Railway Trouble.

While definite threats of a new strike on the G. I. P. Railway are being made, it is interesting to note that the "Railway Times", the organ of the Men's Society, which deals with the whole question of the recent strike in its current issue, hints darkly at further developments in Southern India, as will be seen from the following somewhat cryptic remarks:—

We have advisedly been reticent on the subject of the recent strike up to now, even though we were conscious that there were some, perhaps, who would think that we should have made an attempt to clear the atmosphere regarding the conflicting rumours that were current; but we believe that, when they become acquainted with the actual facts, they will agree with us that we were wise in withholding our best card—a card that has yet to be thrown on the public table, at which the M. & S. M. Railway authorities have been permitted to play a game of beggar-my-neighbour in which the victors have yet to be identified. Theirs was a desperate game, badly played and after they lost all their other court cards, they produced the "Hardinge" card—quite out of the game—and, playing it for all it was worth, asked the men to thank their children that they had been re-instated. Whence this sudden demonstration of philoprogenitiveness? Have not these same children been sufferers for years owing to the treatment meted out to their fathers by the M. & S. M. Railway? ..... The imported "Hardinge" card was undoubtedly a clever one—very clever, indeed; but at the proper time and in the proper place we hope to show that it was the "Joker" and of no value in the reckless game of beggar-my-neighbour that has been so insistently pursued by an implacable autocracy. To mention names is superfluous.

The Silence of Simla.

The journal is very severe on the silence of the Railway Board during the recent troubles:

Were it not the privilege of a few to catch fleeting glimpses behind the scenes of this tragic-drama, we would doubt the existence of the Railway Board. The fir-clad hills of Simla seem to have acted as a soporific to Sir Trevredyn Wynne in relation to his public responsibilities; for the public, not without reason, wish to know the duties of this Board. The whole Railway system of India was threatened with dislocation, if not stoppage; and yet, the Chairman of the Railway Board assumed the Neroic "sang froid" of fiddling while Rome was burning, and in the philosophic seclusion of Simla, he has absolutely ignored all the letters and telegrams that we addressed to him. So far back as the year 1911, the following Resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the A. S. R. S.:—That the Railway Board be again approached with the object of asking that something be done whereby the Railway Servants of India could approach them on important subjects. This was communicated, but no reply was vouchsafed from that "imperium in imperio." During the present "regime," nine or ten letters and telegrams have been addressed to the Chairman of the Railway Board, with the same result. This procedure on the part of Sir Trevredyn Wynne is extraordinary, to say the least, especially when we contrast it with the treatment we have received from other officials who hold higher positions than does the Chairman of the Railway Board and who have been courteous enough to acknowledge our communications to them.

Indians in the I. M. S.

The "Times of India" in its yesterday's issue says in reference to Colonel Banatvala having been appointed officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces, that it " is the first time an Indian member of the Indian Medical Service has been appointed to a high administrative post." Although it is a fact that this is the first time an Indian is appointed to the Inspector Generalship of Hospitals, it is not correct to say that this is the first high administrative post in the I. M. S. to which an Indian has been elavated. A reference to the combined civil list for India, or the India Office list, will show that high administrative posts has been conferred upon two eminent Indians before now, one a Parsi, the other a Punjabi. Lt.-Col. B. J. Singh, I.M.S., has been Inspector-General of Jails in Eastern Bengal and Assam since February 1910. Lt.-Col. E. P. Frenchman, I.M.S., C.I.E., (retired) held the same office in Burma for over eight years, till his retirement in April 1910. It is to be noted that it was on account of the high services rendered by these two officers in Burma, who were popular among the Burmans, that the Indian population in Rangoon resented the evidence given by certain officials before the Commission, to the effect that Burmans were averse to serving under Indians in charge of the higher administrative appointments. Lt.-Col. Banatvala did war service in Burma in 1886-87, and was in 1882 with the expedition against the Lushai, whose slavery system has moved the Aborigenes Protection Society to action in England.

Tea Garden Labour in Assam.

Apropos of Mr. Ashton's speech regarding the Assam labour question it may be stated that the Government of India have referred the question to Local Governments concerned and the opinion of the Bengal and Madras Governments are awaited. Directly these are received the Government of India will finally take up the consideration of the issues and possibly legislation will be required to give effect to the proposals.

What Bihar Students may Read.

The Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette prints a list of newspapers, periodicals and magazines issued by the Director of Public Instruction there as being suitable for use in colleges, schools and hostels in that province. The list is analysed as follows by the "Leader": "The Times and the "Spectator" are approved, but not the "Nation" or the "New Statesman." The "Times of India" can be read by the students without harm, but they should not touch the "Bombay Chronicle." The "Madras Mail" and the "Statesman are certified, but the "Hindu" and the "Bengalee" are not fit to be looked at. The "Indian Mirror," which has been aptly styled the paper of day before yesterday, and the "Indian Nation," of which Mr. N. N. Ghose is not the editor, may be studied and digested and assimilated for reasons which are patent; but the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Indian World"? It would be an offence for students to think of them.

Calcutta's Startling Discovery.

The stratling discovery that has been made by the engineers of the Bengal Government Irrigation Department engaged upon the Tolly's Nullah canalisation scheme is of the greatest importance to Calcutta. The Bidyadhari river, says "The Statesman," into which the sewage of the City is discharged, is declared to be silting up at so rapid a rate that within the next six years, in the opinion of the engineers, it will be completely choked and rendered useless as an outfall channel for the drainage. The Corporation has decided to have monthly observations taken of the condition of the river-bed, but the statements made by the engineers are so explicit that there appears to be very little hope of escaping from the main conclusion that the Bidyadhari river can only last for a few years longer unaided by dredging or other works. The rate at which the silting process is proceeding is remarkable. The bed of the river at one point, a mile below Bamanghata, is stated to have risen by nearly 25 feet during the nine years which have elapsed since the former observations were taken. At the section immediately below the Bamanghata lock the cross sectional area in 1904 was 7,700 square feet, and in 1912 only 3,870 square feet, giving a mean rate of contraction of 480 square feet per annum.

Delhi Improvements.

Many are the improvements in Delhi writes a correspondent, since the King's Durbar and now that the reports of the Town Planners have been published it will probably interest your readers to hear a brief account of the recent improvements. New roads have been made, old ones repaired, the streets are now lit with electric light and we are glad to see the end of the old oil lamps. The various gardens are receiving attention; historical buildings are being touched up and thoroughly examined, so that they can be repaired to prevent their decaying entirely. At the time of writing the famous Kashmere Gate is being repainted. The horrors of the Municipal carts which a year ago we had to endure from early morning until mid-day and often later, have now been remedied, but there is still room for further improvement. An after dinner walk or drive is decidedly unpleasant especially when one wants to go to the only place of amusement in the station—for Imperial Delhi can now boast of a Picture Palace.

Deepening Colombo Harbour.

The deepening of Colombo Harbour, in order to cope with the deeper-draught vessels that will be coming through the Suez Canal in the near future, is proceeding apace. In a sessional paper issued early last year it was pointed out that the Suez Canal authorities considered it probable that the Canal would be deepened to 36 feet early in 1914. A programme was accordingly drawn up for the deepening of the Colombo Harbour so that the port would not be behindhand in berthing the larger vessels that may be expected when the dredging of the Suez Canal is completed to 36 feet. At present Colombo is ahead of the Suez authorities. There are berths in the harbour which have a natural depth of about 36 feet, so that at present it is able to accommodate even larger vessels than can pass through the Suez Canal.

The Coloured Army of France.

The French preceded the British in the East. Even in those days of long voyages when all the seasons of a single year were passed or evaded on board year were passed or evaded on board the ship in a single trip from Europe, and Englishmen took to this country as their second home, the French were the first to mix familiarly with the natives of the country. From those days till now they have maintained their hold on a diminishing fragment of Indian soil; but in spite of—or was it because of?—their freer ways with the indigenous populations they failed to train soldiers and to inspire them with confidence and warm devotion to their European masters. It is only now that the French have reared Eastern contingents outside India, in whose unswerving fidelity they can repose the reliance they have seen with envy English generals implicitly place in the faithful sepoy. A few months ago the French Government, taking advantage of the cordial relations existing between the two countries, commissioned some officers to study on the spot the military organization of the Indian Army expecially the Mahomedan battalions. Captain Aymer, who had toured through the French posessions in Africa, was as much impressed by the discipline of the Indian troops as by the acute differences his shrewd observation enabled him to mark between the French and British subjects professing Islam.

An Interesting Revival.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., has revived an interesting practice in intimating his intention to the Rev. Mr. Wellwood, of Lossiemouth, of sending as a trust fund a small sum of money to his native place, the interest of which could be spent on Christmas presents to poor parishioners. "I remember," writes Mr. MacDonald, "that there used to be such payments in my young days, and I would be very glad to help in respect of them. I could send you £100 just now, and could arrange for the drawing up of a proper deed. I am afraid that the income will not be very much; but if I continue to be able to spare a little money I could add to it from time to time. I remember your predecessor's coming to dispense these Christmas gifts, and how welcome he was."

To Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes the following:—

TO MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

(*Author of "Deity of the ruined temple!"*)

The soul communing with the words unseen,
Reflects itself in Poet-saints, immortal.
To whom is opened Reason's secret portal;
They see the ONE that is and e'er has been.
They sail on rhythmic waves of love serene,
They seek and learn, they see and teach the truth,
Though truth resides in humble hearts uncouth;
They know what flowers, streams, and seasons mean.
You sing, we hear; you soar, we see your flight;
You sail, we watch the distant beacon light.
The shore we see, but mirrored in your song,
Your tune is one, we have not heard for long.
'Twixt unseen Mind and visible ecstasy,
You've wrought the bridge of voiceless melody.

M. ASAF ALI.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday in the early part of the day the weather was fine but the sky was overcast. At about two o'clock in the afternoon, however, an intermittent drizzle began to fall and the rain increased in heaviness at intervals as the day wore on. The atmosphere was unpleasantly warm and muggy during lulls between the rain and wind.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLETS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 16.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued this evening, notifies the following:—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1887 (8 of 1887), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" published by Le Comite De Publication D.A.C.B., 15 Rue D'Jagal Oglou, Constantinople.

In pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council No 1008 dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act 1912 (13 of 1912), and in exercise of the powers coferred by Section of the Indian Press Act 1910 (1 of 1910) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" published by Le Comite De Publication D.A.C.B., 15 Rue D'Jagal Oglou Constantinople, to be fofeited to His Majesty on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words and illustrations which are likely to bring into hatred or contempt certain classes of His Majesty's subjects in British India.

RAILWAY ITEM.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Deputy Engineer in Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, circle No. 7, Madras. Mr. E. Verrieres, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer in Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to building during 1914-1915 five additional S. G. Class Engineers for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

BENGAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MONOPOLY OF HAJ TRAFFIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

At a meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, a resolution was adopted protesting against the proposal of the Bombay Government to grant the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to Hajas to a particular shipping company and also against the proposal to insist on intending pilgrims purchasing return tickets.

The League also protested against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing part of Muchlebazar Mosque, and disapproved of the manner in which the appointments of three Calcutta University Lecturers have been vetoed by the Government of India.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

At this evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Mr. S L. Maddox, Chairman, announced that he had asked to be relieved of his duties as Chairman on account of ill-health. The news was received by the Commissioners with the greatest regret.

RUMANIA'S PROPOSALS.

OCCUPATION OF NEW TERRITORY.

FUTURE BALKAN ALLIANCE.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON BULGARIA.

POWERS' ATTITUDE.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

The Rumanians have occupied Turtukai, thus completing the occupation of the whole of the new territory along the line to Baltchik.

According to an authoritative statement Rumania will now endeavour to induce Bulgaria to come to terms with Greece and Servia. Her aim is to secure a definitive settlement, no single State having preponderance. This implies that Rumania will enter the future Balkan Alliance.

In the Commons this evening Sir Edward Grey said that Greece and Servia had demanded of Bulgaria to accept certain conditions prior to an armistice.

The attitude of the Great Powers, said Sir Edward, remained the same. They wished to keep in touch and promote peace by diplomatic influence, to abstain from forcible intervention and to claim nothing for themselves individually.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

GREECE'S CONDITIONS.

ATHENS, July 16.

Replying to the representations of Russia, Greece states that she will only consent to a cessation of hostilities when Bulgaria consents on the battlefield to abandon all territories occupied by the Allies, pay an indemnity for expenditure in the war and for damage to burned towns and villages, guarantee life, property and the religious freedom of Greeks in Thrace, and demobilise within a fixed period.

VENIZELOS AND PASITCH.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has gone to Nish to confer with M. Pasitch, the Servian Premier.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

A "Times" message from Sofia says that Dr. Daneff and his Cabinet have resigned.

Russia has been pressing Bulgaria to surrender her claim to large tracts on the west bank of the Vardar, besides the whole of western Macedonia, on terms exceeding the limits of Greek pretentions hitherto.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

REPRESENTATIONS TO WASHINGTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

All the European diplomatists in Mexico city have jointly addressed their Governments stating that the American attitude towards Mexico contributes to revolutionary conditions, and urging that representations be made to Washington for the recognition of the Mexican Government by America or the assumption by America of the responsibility for the present condition of the country.

BILL TO AMEND INSURANCE ACT.

PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The bill to amend the Insurance Act has passed the second reading in the House of Commons.

NEW M.P. FOR ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Alexander Henderson has been elected unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

BETROTHED TO DUCHESS OF FIFE.

THE KING'S APPROVAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

It is officially announced that Prince Arthur of Connaught is betrothed to the Duchess of Fife.

LONDON, July 16.

On his return from Lancashire the King was informed of the proposed match between the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught. The King telephoned to the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur, at Bagshot, who both came to London and saw the King yesterday morning, when the match was approved.

The papers pay a tribute to Prince Arthur's abilities as soldier, diplomat and sportsman, a worthy son of his father, and to the winning qualities of the bride, who has hitherto led a retired life.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O., is the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and was born in 1882. His Royal Highness is a Captain in the Second Royal Dragoons and served in South Africa in the Boer War. Her Highness the Duchess of Fife is the daughter of the First Duke of Fife and Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of King Edward. Her Highness who was born in 1891, succeeded to the Duchy, by special remainder, last year. A portrait of Her Royal Highness and the Princess Royal appears on page 10.

NEW DELHI ARCHITECTURE.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. King put a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day in connection with the architecture of new Delhi and the employment of Indian craftsmen.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Delhi Committee and architects would be in possession of the recent report on modern Indian architecture and would doubtless carefully consider the utilization of the services of Indian craftsmen as far as possible. Lord Crewe did not think it necessary to issue instructions in the matter which had already engaged the sympathetic attenion of the Government of India, and, with regard to Mr. King's questions generally, Lord Crewe had pointed out that detailed control of the building of new Delhi had been entrusted to the Government of India.

BURMESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

A BURMA SOCIETY'S DINNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

Sir Frederick Fryer, presiding at the annual dinner of the Burma Society, announced an increase in the annual grant from the Secretary of State by £100, on the understanding that the Society, while free to make its own arrangements regarding guardianship and educational advice, still remained under the general supervision and control of the Secretary for Indian students.

Mr. C. E. Mallet was a guest of the evening.

Sir Frederick said Mr. Mallet had offered his best assistance to the officers of the Society in helping Burmese students.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR RUBBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

Presiding at a meeting of the British North Borneo Company, Sir West Ridgeway said that the prospects of the territory were excellent and revenue was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Experts were of opinion that rubber would be on the upward grade before long. The demand all over the world was increasing and North Borneo rubber was of the best quality and realised the highest prices. The Company had decided to reconstruct the whole railway, making it strong and durable.

Captain Waterfield has pointed out to the "Rangoon Times" some alleged discrepancies in that paper's report of the details which were wired from Rangoon on Friday. He denies the reports about the party's behaviour towards natives and states that the accounts alleged to be his own were not as given by him.

HOME RULE BILL.

REJECTED BY THE LORDS.

OPPOSITION'S POLICY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

The Lords to-night rejected the Home Rule Bill and adopted Lord Lansdowne's motion by 302 to 64.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Loreburn made a further appeal for a comprehensive settlement of the Home Rule question by consent, consultation and goodwill. If such effort failed then it was time for a general election.

"TO AVERT CIVIL WAR."

Lord Curzon said the Opposition wanted an election because they wanted to avert civil war.

Lord Morley, winding up the debate, said the Opposition had repeatedly pressed him to say whether British troops would be ordered to fire on Loyalists. He refused to say. It would be ridiculous to say what particular case might require armed intervention or what they would do in a very delicate difficult and dangerous crisis, but the authorities would do all which their public duty imposed on them for the maintenance of order.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Lord Morley ridiculed the suggestion of a dissolution. It would be a far greater blow to the authority of Parliament than anything in the Parliament Act. He was confident that when the Irish party had a Parliament of their own they would show the same statesmanlike spirit they had hitherto shown and make it a success.

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

Considerable interest was excited by the suggestion of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers who is the holder of a Government post in the Lords, in course of the debate, that there might be a general election between the Home Rule Bill becoming law and its coming into operation.

AN ELECTIVE SECOND CHAMBER.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Asquith announced that the Government would submit to the House next session a proposal having regard to an elective Second Chamber.

RIOTS IN ULSTER.

CATHOLIC HOUSES WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

A riot occurred at Castle Dawson to-day.

Excursionists from Belfast attacked the Hibernian Hall and destroyed the drums and banners. They also wrecked twenty-two houses occupied by Catholics. Revolver shots were exchanged.

Extra police are being drafted in.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

MR. ASHTON'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. H. S. Ashton, presiding at the annual conference of the Indian Tea Association, said that good value for money spent in scientific work was being received, but he felt that the Government of India was not contributing adequately. The total expenditure was paltry compared with what was spent in similar circumstances in some other countries. There should be greater effort in this branch, as neglect might lead to dire trouble.

COOLIES AND RECRUITERS.

The labour policy of the Association was directed at ending the dreadful diversion of money from the coolie to the cost of recruiting. This crippled their resources and gave Assam a bad name. The abolition of the contractor was desirable, provided that the Government of India gave freedom to their Sirdars to recruit anywhere in India, and that not less sympathetic treatment were afforded Assam than was afforded to the Overseas emigration recruiters. Once quit of the objectionable penal contract and contractors, it ought to be possible to end crimping, whereby costs were raised by themselves against themselves, and to purge the name of Assam form any ill-repute.

A LABOUR BUREAU.

The Chairman also commended the Calcutta proposal for a bureau to supervise, in conjunction with officials, licensing agents and to investigate complaints.

Mr. Ashton and Mr. James Warren were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

DIVERSION OF BOXER INDEMNITY.

"UNBALANCED SENTIMENTALISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The "Times" published prominently, to-day, an article drawing attention to the simultaneous proposals to divert £250,000 of the Boxer indemnity to the British University for Central China, and the destruction or the re-shipping to India of the stocks of opium accumulated at Hong Kong and the treaty ports.

The writer says that the anti-opium crusade in Great Britain has suffered from unbalanced sentimentalism, such as the Chinese Government has always been prompt to exploit for purposes which have nothing sentimental about them.

He hopes that the question of the Boxer indemnity is not destined similarly to become the subject for the activities of benevolent visionaries. He points out that the British indemnity was most carefully computed as compensation for losses. Moreover, the British taxpayer will have to pay any remission.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees in the Commons, said the present position with regard to opium stocks was that they were being absorbed gradually by the Chinese market in accordance with the Agreement. He could not say whether or when any acceptable alternative proposals would be made by the Chinese Government. The alleged wholesale burning of villages and shooting of peasants in Yunnan were not connected with the importation of Indian opium. He proposed to take no action in the matter.

FIGHTING IN KIANGSI.

BEGINNING OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, July 16.

There has been serious fighting between the Northern and Southern troops in Kiangsi. It is feared that this may be the beginning of a second revolution.

The situation is complicated by the new demands of Russia with regard to Mongolia.

REBELS REPULSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The "Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

"Peking telegrams indicate that rebel troops at Kiangsi commanded by the redoubtable Hunan General Huang Hsing are reported to have been repulsed. The attitude of Government troops towards the provinces of Hunan and Kupeh is uncertain."

The "Times" Peking correspondent puts the Government troops concerned at one brigade, some artillery and a provincial force at over 10,000. The affair is not taken seriously at present, but striking success by the rebels would be liable to arouse the whole of the South. Their retirement in the land would create an awkward predicament. Pursuit in this difficult country is impossible until the loyalty of Nanking and Wa-Ching is absolutely assured.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says Chang Hsun at Mobe on the Pakan railway has been ordered to advance towards Nanking with every available man.

CHINA AND TIBET.

INTERVIEW WITH NEW AMBAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Matters concerning China and Tibet are still in a state of uncertainty and no one seems to quite know what is happening or what has happened during the past few months. All that is definitely known is that at some future date a conference is to be held at Darjeeling at which China, the Dalai Lama and the British Government will be represented. But the date on which the conference will assemble has not been fixed and the Chinese delegates have not yet left China.

A representative of the "Statesman" had an interview yesterday with Mr. S. C. Loo, who has been appointed the new Chinese Amban in Lhasa in succession to General Chung who came down to Calcutta some weeks ago and is still in the city. Mr. Loo has taken over the seals of office as Amban from General Chung but no date has been fixed for his departure for Lhasa. He is now awaiting instructions and must remain in Calcutta until he receives them. Asked whether he would attend the Darjeeling conference and then go on to Lhasa, Mr. Loo said he did not know. He might receive instructions to proceed thither at any time but in all probability he would not go until after the conference, in which case he would attend it. The Chinese delegates to this conference, he said, were Mr. I. Wan Chen and Mr. Fu Hanman, Governor-General of Canton. They were still in Peking receiving final instructions and he did not know when they would leave there. He thought it was likely, however, that they would be here in about a month's time. The Dalai Lama would be represented by Mr. Chenshatra and Mr. C. A. Bell, Political Agent in Sikkim, would probably represent the British Government. The object of the conference was to clear up misunderstandings between the Chinese and the Tibetans.

Asked what was happening in Lhasa at present he had to confess that he did not know. Dalai Lama was at present in the sacred city.

Mr. Loo has been in Calcutta for ten years, having been engaged in business here.

Mr. I. C. Suez of the Chinese Diplomatic Service who was some time Superintendent of the Gyantse Trade Mart, Tibet, and has since been on special duty at Kalit Nong, is now in Calcutta and will leave China in the course of a few days.

CALCUTTA PORT.

PROPOSED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Government of Bengal have addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the appointment of a Commission to examine the scheme for the development of the port of Calcutta and of all transport facilities connected with it to meet such expansion in both the export and the import trade as may be reasonably looked for during the next fifty years. Should the mercantile community desire the appointment of such an investigating authority the Government of Bengal would be willing to appoint a small Commission consisting of six or seven members. In the Commission would probably be included a Government official as president, the President of the Chamber and another commercial member, a railway expert and an officer experienced in port affairs. Before, however, the Governor in Council passes any further orders he will be glad if the Chamber would call a conference of non-official gentlemen and Railway and Port authorities to consider the subject and he thinks that it might perhaps be found that the conference would be assisted in its deliberations if the Chief Engineer to the Government, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust were asked to share in them.

It may prove desirable to confine reference to this conference to the question whether the mercantile community desire to see such a Commission appointed. Should the conference decide this question in the affirmative it should indicate to some extent the nature of reference which it would wish to have made to the Commission or any special points with which the Commission should deal.

"CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES" SUIT.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of a suit brought by Mr. J. Chaudhuri, editor and proprietor of "Calcutta Weekly Notes," against Manindra Nath Mitter and others, proprietors and printers of "Current Indian Cases," for an injunction and for consequential relief for infringement of copyright. After hearing evidence His Lordship directed the issue of an injunction restraining the defendants and their agents from publishing, printing and selling any issue of the book called "Current Indian Cases" or any work containing extracts from the "Calcutta Weekly Notes." Defendants were further directed to deliver up possession of all numbers of "Current Indian Cases" which published those extracts. His Lordship also granted a consent decree against Manindra.

SIND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 16.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, will be proceeding on fifteen months' leave about a month hence.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Additional Judicial Commissioner, will act as Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., will act as Additional Judicial Commissioner.

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

TO BE STYLED LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 15.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, has been granted a divorce on the grounds of her husband's desertion and misconduct.

The case was undefended.

It is announced that Mrs. Cornwallis-West will in future be styled Lady Randolph Churchill.

CENSUS OF CALCUTTA.

"THE BRAIN OF INDIA."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The current "Calcutta Gazette" publishes a resolution on the last census report of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Sikkim. Regarding Calcutta the resolution says:—The total population of Calcutta and its suburbs has reached the huge figure of 1,043,307 which places it second only to London in the British Empire and gives it a rank among the twelve largest cities of the world. This population is made up of an agglomeration of races and castes from all parts of India and from many foreign lands. Three hunderd and ninety-seven separate races, castes, and nationalities were returned at the census and more than half of the residents were born outside Calcutta. Over a quarter of a million of Calcutta's inhabitants derive their living from industrial occupations and close on 2,00,000 from trade. As regards education, Bengal is said to be the brain of India. Bengal stands first among all the provinces in India, not only for the actual number of persons able to read and write, but also for the proportion (7.7 per cent.) which they bear to the total population, Madras comes next with 7.5 per cent. and Bombay follows with 6.9.

There are now ten thousand lawyers in Bengal.

BANGALORE COURT-MARTIAL.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF REGIMENTAL FUNDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 16.

The trial by the District Court-Martial commenced to-day (with Major Marshall, R.E., as President) of Staff Sergeant J. W. Warner, late head clerk of the Bangalore Brigade Office on three charges of misappropriating the funds entrusted to him amounting in all to Rs. 366. A sum of Rs. 216 represented the gratuities given to him to disburse on account of the Abor Expedition and the rest were contingent items. Captain Mitford, Cameron Highlanders, is prosecuting.

The accused pleaded not guilty and is undefended. Captain King-Mason, Officiating Station Staff Officer, is giving evidence.

PROTEST MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee will preside at the Town Hall meeting to be held on the 28th instant to consider the educational policy of the Government of India. Meanwhile meetings are being held all over Bengal condemning the Government policy and electing delegates to the Town Hall meeting.

LORD PENTLAND'S ILLNESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 16.

His Excellency Lord Petland, it is gress though it cannot yet be said that understood is making satisfactory progress though it cannot yet be said that he is completely restored to his usual health. His Excellency had been suffering from a severe chill which led to a slight attack of pneumonia and, as always happens in the case of this disease, his complete recovery must be gradual and necessitates a considerable period of, at any rate, partial relaxation from such official duties as are likely to tax his strength.

CALCUTTA RIOT.

CONSTABLE & ALLEGED KIDNAPPER.

BELABOURED BY ANGRY MOB.

POLICE QUELL DISTURBANCE.

DISPENSARY WRECKED.

THIRTY-FOUR ARRESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

As a sequel to the kidnapping scare there was again a serious disturbance here last night in Harrison Road.

A constable who was on duty in Harrison Road last night at half past ten attempted to arrest the driver of a hackney carriage for rash driving. Inside the carriage was one Hiralal Dass, of Manbhum, who was on his way to the Howrah Railway Station.

Scarcely had the constable seated himself when a rumour spread that five children were being taken in that carriage to be sent to Sara. In a short time a large number of people came to the scene armed with lathis, iron rods and bamboos and attacked the constable and Hiralal. The carriage was completely smashed and Hiralal was mercilessly assaulted.

The constable took shelter in a dispensary which was attacked and furniture, medicine bottles and surgical instruments were smashed. Another constable came on the scene and both were seriously injured. Shortly after this, a large number of policemen turned up and quelled the disturbance.

Three wounded persons were removed to the hospital and fourteen arrests made at the time and twenty more were arrested this evening in the Colootollah section.

WANTED IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG MAN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A young man named Cooper was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, and it was stated he was wanted in the Bombay Presidency on a charge of criminal breach of trust. He was remanded and is to be sent to Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 16.

Lieutenant Atkin, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Lieutenant Yates, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

General Pilcher assumes command of the Burma Division about the 1st August next.

Major H. M. Turton, I.A., is permitted to retire from 18th June.

The following postings of Royal Artillery Officers from Home are ordered:—

Major De Laforce to the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Major Bowring to the 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant Watson to No. 79 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Desterre to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant Williams No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant Willianms to No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant Hayes to 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant Carne to 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and Lieutenant Rae, 7th Rajputs, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Lucknow Division.

During the course of his monsoon tour Hon. Mr. W. H. Clarke, Member for Commerce and Industry, will visit Bombay and then Nagpur. From Nagpur he will proceed to Calcutta and then return to Simla visiting Cawnpore en route Sir Gordon Maclagan, as already announced, will visit Delhi, Ranchi Pusa and several other stations during his monsoon tour. Other members of council will remain at head-quarters.

RAILWAY UNREST.

THREAT OF ANOTHER STRIKE.

G. I. P. RY. AGENT'S CIRCULAR.

MEN'S DISSATISFACTION.

Fresh trouble appears to be brewing on the Indian Railways, and it is reported that the matter will shortly come to a head among the employes of the G. I. P. Railway, unless the Agent replies to a remonstrance that has recently been addressed to him in a way that will be satisfactory to the men.

When the late strike was at its termination the following circular was published by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway.

6th June, 1913.
Time 15-15.

No. 96 S/56.—With reference to my telegram No. 96 S/26, dated 3rd June, 1913, it is hereby notified that the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances, and Provident Fund, is noon on Monday, the 9th instant. Any men who fail to rejoin by noon on Monday will forfeit all claims to further consideration and will be regarded as dismissed from the Company's service with effect from the date they absented themselves. The staff are reminded that dismissal may involve the forfeiture of the Company's contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund.

(Sd.) H. A. L. HEPPER,
Agent.

This was naturally interpreted by the employes as meaning that those men who returned to work by the date mentioned would not suffer in any way. On the contrary, what has happened is according to information given to us, from the men's side, that 19 men who offered themselves for re-engagement have been dismissed, while others, so far from enjoying "the former conditions of service," have discovered that they are to suffer in various ways, chiefly in being considered to have forfeited their leave and being refused all privilege leave. The following is a further circular which is issued by the Agent on the 17th of June:—

According to the leave rules, those of the staff who absented themselves from duty without permission during the recent strike, for any part of the period between noon on 2nd June to noon on 9th June forfeited any leave for which they were then eligible, and it is not within my power as Agent to condone the same.

2. I propose, however, to ask the Home Board and Railway Board to include the question of leave, among the former conditions under which such members of the staff were permitted to re-engage. Until the necessary sanction is received no leave affected by the break of service above referred to can be granted to any of the staff concerned.

The men say they would never have accepted the invitation to rejoin work had they known that terms of work had they known that they would have been treated in this way. They returned to work on the understanding that they would be re-instated without qualification.

It is curious that a similar circular in fact one couched in identical terms is also issued by the Agents of the B. B. and C. I. and the M. M. and S. M. Railways. Discontent as regards this exists, we are informed, on all the railways concerned. But, so far as the employes of the G. I. P. Railway are concerned, it is reported that they have definitely decided to strike on the 27th instant, if the matter is not adjusted to their satisfaction.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

RECORD INCREASE IN RECEIPTS

The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust at their meeting on Tuesday last considered the Chief Accountant's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended March 31.

The actual receipts for the year exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,33,000 and amounted to Rs. 88,88,000. This figure is the highest on record in the history of the Bombay Port Trust and exceeds the receipts of 1910-11, the previous highest, by over three lakhs of rupees.

The surplus receipts, after meeting all expenditure, amount to Rs. 11,61,363. This amount is available for transfer to the revenue reserve fund which the Trustees have specially built up to meet impending requirements on account of the large capital works, the Alexandra Docks and Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, now approaching completion. The balance to the credit of this fund will amount to about 90 lakhs of rupees.

TUBERCULOSIS AND ITS PREVENTION.

Dr. L. L. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Tuberculosis and its prevention" illustrated by magic lantern tomorrow at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Young Men Christian Association, Girgaum Branch. Mr. A. H. S. Aston has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited to be present.

BARISAL TRIAL.

HOUSE SEARCHES OF PRISONERS.

A HOSTILE WITNESS.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")
BARISAL, July 16.

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning at 10-30 a.m. inside the jail.

Anukulchandra Roy, examined, deposed to having been present at the accused Gopal Mukerji's house on two occasions when the house had been searched. On the first occasion the accused Romesh Acharjee was arrested there and several papers were found on him.

Devendranath Saha, examined, said he also was present at a search of the house.

Mr. K. Sen, Assistant Magistrate, (Tipperah), said that he searched the house of Nishikanta. Among the articles seized were several manuscripts and some letters addressed to Nishi.

Birendranath Dutt Chaudhury of Kushangal, examined, said that he knew Jatin Roy (accused) very well. Jatin was arrested by the police in connection with the Birangal Dacoity when witness stood surety for him. Among the documents identified by the witness was a letter addressed to the accused in which the writer asked him to accommodate a person who was coming from Dacca and be ready with Vivekananda's books. The writer further insisted on at least four persons being sent to Dacca for training. In that letter was also a reference to how letters addressed to the members were to be disposed of.

Nilratan Chatterji of Barisal and the witness spoke to the search of the house of the accused Devendra Ghose.

Mr. Gupta submitted a petition calling upon Nibaran Chandra Ghose, father of the accused Devendra Ghose, to produce the copy of the search list which had been given to him on the day of the search at his house.

Durgacharm Chatterjee, a clerk in the Nawab's kutchery, identified some documents as in the handwriting of Chandi Bose.

A "HOSTILE" WITNESS.

Rai Charan Sil, Chowkidar of Birangal, desposed that when the Sonarang Sub-Inspector came to Kushngal to make enquiries about Jatin he saw Rohini Guha, Nishikanta Dutt and Rajanji Das in Jatin Roy's house with some young men whose names he did not know. He could not remember whether he saw Romesh Acharjee. The witness was declared hostile.

Cross-examined, he said he made a statement to Mr. Brandt, the solicitor in court, between 11-30 and 12 noon to-day. He did not remember what statement he made. He did not remember to have told Mr. Brandt that he had seen Romesh Acharjee, Mohundalal Ghose Abinash Dutt Chaudhuri in Jatin Roy's house.

No one had asked him not to disclose the names of the accused other than he had already named. To the defence pleader, the witness said that when he made his statement to Mr. Brandt there were twoEuropean gentlemen and four Bengali Police officers in the room. One of the letter questioned him.

Questioned by Mr. Gupta witness said that there were many other people including witness in the room when he made his statement to Mr. Brandt.

The Court then rose for the day.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "SIND JOURNAL."

BOMBAY HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S GRIEVANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. P. Modinho, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Mr. Teckchand Gopaldas, proprietor of the Kashmir Hotel of Bombay, and presented a complainant against Mr. Khemchand Ambratrai and Mr. A. K. Lalvani, editor and publisher respectively of a paper called the "Sind Journal," published in Hyderabad, Sind; on a charge of defamation.

It is alleged that in the issue of the "Sind Journal," dated 10th July, 1913, there appeared a statement that the complainant and another gentleman had been arrested on a charge of forgery and released on bail. Mr. Modinho, on behalf of his client, said that the paragraph was absolutely false and malicious without an itoa of foundation. Mr. Teckchand and his hotel were well known in India and the publication of the para was calculated to injure his reputation as well as that of this hotel.

His Worship ordered an early issue of summons through the District Magistrate of Hyderabad.

CAMA HOSPITAL STRIKE.

The strike of nurses of the Cama Hospital continued yesterday, as the authorities resolved not to withdraw the rule put up by the Lady Superintendent and objected to by the nurses.

The trial of Devki Nandan, Manager of the Kathiad Ahmedabad Bank for presenting a forged cheque as already reported has concluded. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

COLONEL SEELY'S VOW.

Colonel Seely and Mr. Herbert Samuel were the principal speakers at Middlesbrough on Saturday, June 21, when the Secretary for War formally unveiled a statue of the late Sir Samuel Sadler, one time Conservative member for the constituency. The memorial had been provided by a fund from 15,000 subscribers.

Mr. H. Samuel remarked that it was perhaps a happy thing that political life in England was not so bitter as some people would have them believe, and it was possible for two members of the Liberal Cabinet to come and join in doing honour to a Conservative member. He thought we were accustomed to pay too little honour to those men who gave years of their to the service of the town in which they lived in its municipal government. It was work which must be done, and if good men did not come forward to do it bad men would.

Speaking of the Territorial Force, Colonel Seely said that in spite of the enormous number of men due to leave this year they had increased the number of officers, and there had been a trivial decline of less than one-thousandth of the total strength of the force. This was due to the fact that although those who administered the Territorial Forces, even Lord Lieutenants themselves, had not been in full sympathy at times with his Majesty's personal advisers, they had shown public spirit beyond all considerations of party. In the name of the Prime Minister and the Government he thanked them, and the only way they could repay them was to promise that if the day should ever come when the positions were reversed they on their part would work their hardest under a Unionist Government for the success of the National Guard.

"So at this great gathering" he added, "we make our vow that we will never allow party differences to interfere with national asfety" (Cheers.)

ROOM TO LIVE.

At a luncheon Colonel Seely spoke of Germany's success in coping with problems which come from the rapid growth of towns. He said: "Let us learn, not from our enemies, but, I am glad to say, from our friends, let us make our vow together that we will do what they have achieved in some of the German towns—ensure that every man and woman shall have room to live, and very child shall have room to play."

Openning the headquarters of the National Reserve, Colonel Seely observed that when he first became Secretary for War few thought what useful function the National Reserve would fulfil. "The services of many of you, if not all of you," the speaker continued "will be needed if we become involved in a great war. It is quite true that this country does not keep, and does not want, a great Army on the Continmental scale, but no man can foretell what the future may bring. The sky now is comparatively clear."

"In the National Reserve," continued the right hon. gentleman, "we have this enormous advantage, that we know where these patriotic and unselfish men are to be found." Referring to the strength of the National Reserve in the country, he stated that the force comprised a quarter of a million men, many of whom were old men who had worn out their first vigour in the service of their country. The privilege of shaking hands with such men was one that he valued highly. There was another point about the National Reserve which was a great value apart from the great military value. It brought men together, and gave them an instinct of comradeship. It tended to break down the barrier between rich and poor, which was one of the greatest curses from which a country could suffer. It brought men together of all classes. He had seen a general standing next to a private in the ranks of the National Reserve. "I hope," he remarked, "that you will remember that one of the primary functions in the Militia is the exercise of good brotherhood." (Cheers.) Colonel Seely then formally declared the premises open. In response to a vote of thanks, he stated that as Secretary of State for War he would in due course be asking for more service. Sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, he declared, you shall have what you require in the way of national demands.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

While motor car No. 2.233, was being driven along Queen's Road towards Chowpatti on Tuesday evening, two Hindu brothers named Bhugwan and Dayaram aged three and seven years respectively attempted to cross the road while near Charni Road station. The driver of the car on seeing this, took all the necessary precautions and brought the car to a standshill but not until Bhugwan was knocked down. He however did not sustain any injuries.

While Kabanchand Heeradas, a Hindu boy aged about nine years, was crossing Walkeshwar Road, he was accidentally knocked down by the rear mud-guard of motor car No. 2,360 that was being driven along that road. The boy received very slight injuries.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the post and telegraph departments is now under final consideration and it may be expected that a despatch embodying the Government proposals will be sent Home by the end of this month.

BHAMPTA TRIAL.

A CONVICT'S EVIDENCE.

A DEFENCE FUND.

POONA, July 16.

Another important witness gave evidence before Mr. Allison the Special Judge in the Bhampta trial.

Maruti Sutwa, a Bhampta, aged 28 years a resident of Rui, but now undergoing a sentence in Yerrowda Jail, Poona identified a number of the accused. The witness said he had committed thefts on the railways in Bengal with some of the accused in Court, sometimes netting from Rs. 2,000 to Rs 4,000. They had a common fund to which they all subscribed 4 per cent of the amount stolen. This fund was deposited with the headman who used it to engage counsel for the defence of the accused. When there was a big haul they worshipped the goddess Kali and spent a large amount in feasting and drinking and feeding Brahmins. They several times came into collision with the police in endeavouring to rescue comrades and several had been convicted of rioting. Witness was undergoing a sentence of seven years rigorous imprisonment, with 20 other Bhamptas, in what was known as the Satara Gang Case which lasted 10 to 15 months.

The witness then entered into details of the many operations which he had been engaged in, on railways and in towns. His evidence occupied the best part of two hearings.

TREATMENT OF 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS ON THE G. I. P.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel infinitely obliged if you will kindly insert this in a corner of your valuable journal.

While journeying from Bombay to Poona on several occasions during the past four months, I have observed that the unfortunate third class passengers between these two stations are put to extreme inconvenience and suffering for want of room in the train which leaves Bombay at 3-50 p.m.

A glance at the time-table shows the timings of the trains leaving Bombay for Poona for the 24 hours as follows:—

1st Train	Departure	0-20.
2nd	,,	4-20.
3rd	,,	8-0.
4th	,,	10-10.
5th	,,	14-45.
6th	,,	15-20.
7th	,,	22-0

from which it will be seen that, of the four trains between 10-10 and 22-0, there is an extraordinary gap between the last two of not less than 6 hours 10 minutes.

Very probably there is a rush for the 3-50 train, it being the last before nighfall; consequently at all the road side stations the poorer class of travellers are left behind.

It was heartrending, when on my last trip, to see the unfortunate people early awaiting the arrival of this train, possibly their children expecting to search their homes in time for their evening meal, only to be hustled away for want of room. I saw no less than two score of women each with sucking children almost in tears, being almost hurled away from the platform to huddle themselves together in groups in every available corner of the station. And that was no other train till the advanced hours of the night.

The third class passengers are responsible for most of the passenger earnings of the railway.

Third class expresses are run on nearly all other railways and that appears to be no palpable reason why one should not be arranged for on this line.

It is earnestly hoped that this will meet the eye of the Agent of the G. I. P. Ry., and that extra train be run between Bombay and Poona at 6 p.m. daily to relieve the distress of the third class passengers.

A SECOND-CLASS PASSENGER.

POREBUNDER DISTURBANCE.

MOSQUE RAIDED BY HINDU PROCESSIONISTS.

A report has been received of a disturbance which it is stated occurred on the 12th instant at Porebunder (Kathiawar) between some Mahomedans and Kharivas (Hindoos).

It is alleged that some Kharivas in procession, accompanied by a band, were passing a Mahomedan Masjid, when a Mahomedan who was praying within the mosque came out and objected to the music. Some of the Kharivas took offence at this and forcing their way into the mosque assaulted several of the inmates. They then, it is alleged, laid their hands on all the valuables that they could get hold of. The police shortly afterwards appeared on the scene, and restored order.

It is interesting to note that the State only recently passed a rule prohibiting the playing of music near mosques.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

[Associated Press.]
BANGALORE, July 16.

Two matches in the semi-Final of the Polo Tournament were to have been played this afternoon but just as the first game between 20th Deccan Horse (the cup-holders) and the Mysore Silladar Lancers began heavy rainstorm stopped play for the day. The teams had scored one goal each in the first period when the ground became too slippery to go on.

CANON BARNETT'S FUNERAL.

PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE.

According to East London conventions, never can a funeral have been less like a funeral than was that of Canon Barnett on June 21, says the "Daily Telegraph." No slowly-moving procession, no carriages laden with wreaths, no purple pall and golden cross, nothing to emphasise that this was surely one of those who had won.

The sweet wise death of old men honourable, who have lived out all the length of all their years blameless.

Instead, there came an ordinary motor-car, in which the casket containing the ashes was brought to St. Jude's Church, Whitechapel. All was characteristic of the late Canon. He had always urged those under his spiritual charge not to make wasteful and costly display over the dead, and in regard to his own interment his known wishes had been respected to the letter.

None the less, his former parishioners and those with whom he had come into touch in his long residence in their midst turned out to pay their final tribute of respect to his memory. Commercial-street has few attractive features, for it consists chiefly of tall, gaunt warehouses and factories. St. Jude's Church gives it, however, a redeeming connection with higher things and noble art, in the mosaic after G. F. Watts of "Time, Death, and Judgment," which claims attention on its western wall. Below this there is a handsomely-designed drinking fountain, at which none may quench their thirst without being reminded that "With God is the Fountain of Life."

As two o'clock approached both sides of the road became thickly lined with people. Conspicuous among them were the working men—those for whom Toynbee Hall had been a place at which they could discuss intelligently the problems and politics and social movements that concerned them.

TINY MOURNERS.

No less noticeable were the children—pretty little girls bright alert little lads, who had been told how much those fort-nights in the country with the delightful memories and the healthy and strength restored were due to the man they would never see again. Looking at their nice attire, and good appearance, it would have been an unimaginative person indeed who had not mentally compared them with the neglected, dirty, uncared-for little folks in the seventies whose lot he had set himself to amend.

Girls employed in the factories around, with much gay colour in hats and jackets, older women with the fur stole over the shoulders that is not omitted from the costume of White-chapel on the hottest of days, costermongers and street vendors, and men and women obviously of alien origin, were ranged side by side, silent, orderly, and respectful, to demonstrate that they mourned one who had helped them by true Christian sympathy, by showing them what was elevating and beautiful, and had recognised their right to a share in joy and happiness and knowledge.

There was little, in truth, for them actually to see. Now and again they recognised those who passed along as having been familiar figures to them when residents at Toynbee Hall. They saw the men of the ambulance classes form a guard of honour near the church door, and they saw the long and representative procession that met at Toynbee Hall and walked thence to the church, and beyond this there was little to watch. But they had come together not for mere spectacle. Had they done so they would have dispersed when they found that was not forthcoming. They stood during the hour that the service lasted in the same quiet way as that in which they had assembled, waiting till the casket should be carried out. Every man's hat was then raised, and between the lines of the people the motor-car went away as unostentatiously as it had arrived.

EXPRESS TRAIN DISASTER.

FALL INTO OTTAWA LAKE.

Probably twelve people have been killed and fifty or more injured in a severe wreck on the Canadian Pacific's trans-continental express of Vancouver, four miles west of Ottawa, where the second car from the engine left the tracks, owing, it is supposed, to expansion of the rails due to the intense heat, says the Ottowa correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a message, dated June 25.

At this stage the train runs along a 6ft. embankment at the very edge of Lake Deschenes. The front three cars were hurled off the embankment, and toppled on to the roofs in the lake, which is, fortunately, not deep. The next car fell across the tracks, and the succeeding two telescoped into it. Two Pullmans and the dining. car escaped all injury.

Trackmen were working at the point where the derailment occurred, and they stepped aside as the train went by. Four of them were hurled into the lake, pinned under the cars in the water, and killed. So far nine bodies have been recovered, while labourers are searching under the submerged cars, where it is feared several more are dead.

Nearly all the killed and wounded were foreigners, Galician and Polish immigrants on their way West; and few of the survivors are able to speak English.

KING ALFONSO'S LEGACY

GENEALOGICAL MANIA.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on June 24:—

In 1911 there died in an asylum of Braqueville M. Albert Sapene, a wealthy landed proprietor, of Montauban, near Toulouse. By his will, dated three years before, he bequeathed to his Most Catholic Majesty King Alfonso XIII. of Spain "all his possessions, present and to come, as well as titles and dignities as noble."

Madame Sacaze, his sister and natural heir, on learning of the will opposed its administration. At the same time she made a direct appeal to King Alfonso to renounce the legacy. His Majesty, not seeing his way to do this, the question of the legacy yesterday came up for judgment before the tribunal of Saint Gaudens, in the Haute Garonne. King Alfonso was represented by the Marquis de Borja, High Steward of the Royal House of Spain, who had rotained as counsel for the defence, Me. Maurice Bernard. Me. Rerez, the leader of the Toulouse Bar, was briefed by the plaintiff, Madame Sacaze.

In an amusing speech, which was punctuated by loud laughter in court, he advanced the theory that M. Sapene, if not demonstrably insane at the moment when he made the will, was certainly so before and after that date, and could only be put down as a "desequilibre"—unbalanced—and a megalomaniac. At the age of 19 M. Sapene was already bitten with the genealogical mania, and handed over large sums to a self-styled expert in these matters, who assured him that he was of the ancient house of the Sapenes of Cezarilh. As he grew older the mania struck firmer roots. He became convinced that his chalet was a feudal castle, and its garden a mighty park. He spent days and weeks without leaving his house, smoking and drinking champagne. He was seldom sober.

MANIA OF PERSECUTION.

Later he was seized with the mania of persecution. In a single year he sent 1,732 letters denouncing his supposed prosecutors to the Mayor of Montauban. Finally, his mania, taking a dangerous turn—he was continually firing against imaginary aggressors in his grounds—he was shut up in an asylum in 1909, and died there two years later. Such, at least, was the case made out in favour of the nullification of the will by the eloquent counsel for Madame Sacaze.

But hear the other side, presented with no less eloquence and conviction by Maitre Maurice Bernard. He began by saying that if the King of Spain held by the heritage to which, for the rest, he considered that he had just title, it was because he intended "more to show his affection for the fair land of France." "I am not in a position," said Maitre Bernard, "to be more precise for the present." However, it is generally believed that his Majesty, if the verdict be in his favour, intends to devote his legacy in toto to the foundation of a work of charity in the city of Luchon.

The advocate then dealt with the purely legal aspects of the case. He pointed out that the testator, M. Sapene, had many years earlier, when there was no question of his sanity, drawn up a will in favour of Comte de Chambord, and maintained that it was perfectly natural and logical that his thoughts should turn on the death of that Royal claimant to the last living Bourbon, Alfonso XIII of Spain. He further urged that the testator was in complete possession of his faculties at the moment when the will was drafted. Whilst allowing that M. Sapene was in later years subject to crises of acute mania, he maintained that these crises were of short duration, and had no bearing on the present action, as in the intervals M. Sapene proved himself perfectly caaphle of managing his considerable business interests. He also charged Madame Sacaze, the plaintiff, with having entirely neglected her brother during the latter part of his life, and of having forgotten the ties of blood till the moment when she thought she could profit by them. The Court reserved its verdict for a future sitting.

GRADUATION "RAG" IN GLASGOW.

STUDENTS USE SYPHONS AGAINST PROFESSORS.

Lively scenes marked the summer graduation ceremony at Glasgow University on June 20 when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred, among others, on Sir Robert Chalmers, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Governor-Designate of Ceylon, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Principal Sir Donald Macalister, who presided, was accompanied was by Lord Provost Stevenson, whose recent attitude towards Lord Roberts's campaign caused some feeling among the students. When the civic chief appeared he was greeted with stentorian cries o f"Put out the Lord Provost."

Several professors left the platform and mixed among the undergraduates to restore order, but the students armed themselves with soda-water syphons and squirted the contents about. The capping ceremony was carried out practically in dumb show.

Major Harvey, I. M. S., who has been officiating as Director of the Central Research Institute at Kassauli has been confirmed in that appointment in succession to Sir David Semple.

LORD WILLINGDON AT TALEGAON.

VISIT TO GLASS FACTORY.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 15.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Mountford, Collector of Poona, and Captain Goldie, A.D.C., motored from Poona to Talegaon to-day on a visit to the Glass Factory at the latter place. The factory was started by the Committee of the Paisa Fund, a public institution, began so long ago as 1899 and duly registered in 1905, with a view to help forward the industrial and economic regeneration of India. The first pioneer of the fund was Mr. Antaji Damodar Kale, who named it the Paisa Fund, as even a single copper coin was welcomed. Rs. 30,000 were raised, but some difficulty was experienced as to the manner in which it should be utilized. Various suggestions were offered, but it was at last decided to start a glassware factory, as an industrial school, where students would be taught the art, and how to make it a commercial success. The Paisa Fund Committee then tried the experiment, with the aid of a foreign-returned Indian who had learnt the business.

On these principles in 1908 the factory was started under the management and supervision of the present manager, Mr. Ishwardas, who had spent some years in Japan, England and America, in studying glass-making. Rs. 37,860 were expended on the erection, building, fitting and general equipment, and when handed over to Mr. Ishwardas on lease the value of the property amounted to Rs. 23,562.

During the last two years, the factory has been visited by several distinguished gentlemen, viz., Lord Sydenham, Sir Richard Lamb, the Gaekwar and several others, who expressed entire satisfaction with the working of the factory, Lord Sydenham remarking: "The work exceeds my expectation and I hope that this useful enterprise will be increasingly successful." The ware manufactured has been exhibited at various Industrial Exhibitions, and has won gold and silver medals.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at the factory at 4 p.m. and were received at the gate by Mr. Ishwardas Varshni, the Managing Proprietor, Mr. S. Ohi, one of the working partners, and Mr. R. M. Jog, the Secretary of the Paisa Fund.

The archway and the gate of the factory was decorated with the Union Jack and Japanese Flag crossed, and the drive with small coloured flags on both sides.

Mr. Ishwardas conducted their Excellencies round the factory, and at the several furnaces the various processes were explained, in which Lord and Lady Willingdon displayed the keenest interest. The proprietor then had some fancy articles of glassware made in the presence of the gubernatorial party, such as flower vases, bowls, dessert vases, etc. The articles made for inspection compared very favourably with those of European manufacture, except that the glass was a little tinted owing to the impurities in the Indian Silica.

Their Excellencies were much struck with the beauty and neatness of designs, considering that the industry was actually started scarcely five years ago.

Lord and Lady Willingdon where then shown the rooms containing the raw materials, the process of mixing the same, and next the polishing shed where the finishing touches are given.

Lastly, their Excellencies and party were conducted to the show-room and a vase, which was the first article manufactured in the factory was examined by the party, the difference between it and those now manufactured proving the satisfactory progress of the industry.

Their Excellencies expressed much pleasure with all they saw, and after being presented with lovely bouquets and garlanded, left for Ganeshkind at 5-15 p.m.

N. W. FRONTIER NEWS.

[Associated Press.]
ALLAHABAD, July 16.

A frontier correspondent states that the treasure amounting to seven lakhs, which was in Dir fort when the Nawab fled to Dros was in the shape of gold bars. Its disposal is still somewhat of a mystery.

In connection with the Ismalia School and College at Peshawar, scholarships are to be given in each of the five Agencies along the North-Wast Frontier. Youths are already being sent from beyond the administrative border to enjoy the advantages of education offered.

Lieutenant-Colonel Deare, Commanding the 8th Hussars, Lucknow, has had to undergo a serious operation at Kasauli on Saturday last. Owing to gangrene having set in it was found necessary to amputate his left foot. The operation was most successful and Colonel Deare is doing well.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

B. I. S BOAT STRIKES PORT TRUST LAUNCH.

ALLOW WATER IN DOCK CHANNEL

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a Marine Court of Inquiry consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (President), Capt. F. Barham, Master of the s.s. Arcadia, and Captain C. Morrison, Master of the s.s. Kasara, assisted by Captain D. S. Smith, Master of the s.s. Clan Sinclair and Captain G. L. Symonds, Master of the s.s. Baron Balfour, was held to inquire into the circumstances under which a collision occurred in Bombay Harbour on the 19th of June last between the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Kalika and the Bombay Port Trust steam launch Sprite. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Government solicitor, assisted by Commander L. S. Warden, appeared for the Government. The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the Captain of the Kalika and Mr. Caroe of Messrs. Carigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, appeared for the Port Trust.

Mr. Nicholson in making a statement of the case said that the collision took place on the channel leading to the docks. The Captain of the Kalika had a Home Trade Certificate and the Serang of the Sprite had a certificate under the Indian Steam Vessels' Act to enable him to navigate steam vessels so that the Court had authority to inquire into this case. The steam launch Sprite left Mody Bunder for Dharamtar on the 19th June and two hours after low lide the Kalika entered the dock channel and when off north channel beacon collided with the launch. Mr. Nicholson drew the Court's attention to the soundings taken of the spot, because it might be attempted to make out in evidence that the steam launch grounded there and so could not move so as to get out of the way as much as she could otherwise have done. Both the boats entered the dock channel from the south making half speed.

B. I. S. N. SKIPPER'S EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Ismail Ebrahim, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had been Captain of the s.s. Kalika for the last two or three years. He left Mody Bunder at 7-30 a.m. on the 19th June last for Dharamtar the ship was going slow. He first saw the Sprite just at the time of altering his course to go to the channel. He saw the Sprite, when he altered the course. She was about three or three and a half cables away, outside the north channel, and was steering direct for the channel. As soon as he saw the Sprite, he sounded two blasts to inform the vessel that he was going to keep on his port side. When he saw her, she was on his starboard side and it was his duty to keep on the starboard side but he could not do so as he was in the channel. The Sprite was going at full speed and was very near the Kalika. He first sounded the whistle, to which the Sprite, replied by sounding two blasts, so that they were both going to port side. He continued going slow speed. He gave no orders to the engine room then. He continued on the port course until he could see the Sprite's starboard side quite clear. Then he saw the Sprite change her course to her starboard all of a sudden. The Sprite made no sound signal at this time. When he saw her change her course, he gave the order to stop the engines and sounded three blasts and then ordered "full astern." In reply to his three blasts the Sprite replied with an equal number of blasts. He did not port his helm. After he had sounded his whistle twice, he gave orders to keep on the port side. When he saw the starboard side of the Sprite, he gave orders to the helmsman to keep going on the same course. He had no occasion to go further to the port, because he could see the Sprite's starboard side quite clear. There were two mud boats. They were at a distance of 200 and 300 feet respectively from the Kalika and the distance between the Kalika and the Sprite was 200 feet when he went astern. The collision occurred hardly two minutes after he had given the order "full astern." During that interval of two minutes he heard three blasts from the Sprite, which was continuing in her course and had her weigh on. He had some weigh on at the time of the collision. The Kalika struck the Sprite on her port side. The Sprite was steered from the front and it was just there that the Kalika struck her on the port bow. When the Kalika struck the "Sprite" the former was going astern. Both the ships backed away from each other and then he stopped his engenies.

"IT WAS HIS FATE."

After the collision he asked the Captain of the Sprite why he had steered that course and the latter said it was his fate. He asked him if the Sprite was making any water. But the latter made no reply and the Sprite crossed the Kalika's bows again and went towards Mazagon. The Chief Officer was at his bow the whole of this time. The witness went down into the chain locker, where he noticed one plate bent and also a hole. He put some gunny bag and applied cement there He continued on his voyage to Dharamtar and came back to Bombay. He had 32 crew and 319 passengers and Government mail on board but no cargo. When he first saw the Sprite he could not go on the starboard side because there was the north channel beacon there. There was not much room between the Sprite and the beacon and it would have been dangerous for the Kalika to go very close to the beacon. The course that he took after he sighted the Sprite was to cross her bows. The Sprite was outside the channel when he first sounded the two blasts, the Kalika was inside the channel. The course of the Sprite could not have crossed the Kalika's bows, and if the former had continued her first course there would have been no collision. He thought she would have passed the Kalika at a distance of from 150 to 200 feet, and he considered her course was safe. The only move that occurred to him after the Sprite had changed her course towards her starboard was to order "full astern." He did not think it was necessary to go further away from the Sprite when he noticed her starboard side. He ascribed the collision to the Sprite changing her course to her starboard side. There was plenty of water where the Sprite was. When he sounded two blasts, the Sprite was two cables away from the beacon and her course would have passed the beacon at a distance of 150 feet and at that distance there was ample water for her. He did not take it for granted that the Sprite as a launch would keep out of the way of the Kalika which was a bigger vessel. The Sprite itself was a pretty big vessel.

COLLISION IN MID CHANNEL.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caroe, the witness said that when he saw the Sprite first, she was heading to north side of the channel, and to prevent her doing it he sounded two blasts. The collision happened practically in mid-channel, but not in the shallow water south and west of the beacon. The Sprite suddenly changed her course. He would not believe the statement of the serang of the Sprite that he touched ground there, because if he had touched ground she could not have collided with the force that she did. As a matter of fact she did not touch ground. He maintained that if the two ships had continued their former course they would have passed each other 200 feet apart.

Examined by the Hon. Mr. Dunlop, the witness said he had been in the service of the present Company and its predecessors for thirteen years. He had served as first officer for about six years. He was in the habit of passing the channel in question almost daily. He had no occasion to anticipate any danger until the time the Sprite changed her course. If the Sprite had not changed her course, there would have been no collision. Except for the Sprite changing her course, everything was as usual, before the collision. There was nothing unusual in vessels meeting each other and sounding blasts. He had no reason to believe that the Sprite touched the ground. It was not possible for her to do so.

In reply to questions put by the Court, the witness said that the Kalika went three or three and a half knots at slow and twelve knots at full speed. The Sprite struck the Kalika on the stern. The framework of the Kalika was bent from the starboard to the port side. He did not pass between the Sprite and the beacon, because it woud have been dangerous to do it.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said he knew the rule that in channels small vessels on meeting each other should be on their own right side. They adhered to that rule when it was safe to do so, and so far as it was practicable to do it. If he had followed the rule when he first sighted the Sprite he would have gone near the beacon. There were reasons which prevented him from following the rule. The depth of the water, when he gave the first two blasts, was 16 feet.

SHALLOW WATER.

Shamsuddin Amin, serang of the Sprite, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he held a certificate of competency as a second-class master under the Indian Steam Vessels' Act. The draught of the Sprite was 8½ feet, and her full speed was seven miles an hour. He had been master of the launch for four years and a half. It was used as a tug-boat. He had been thirteen years in the Government service and seven years in the Port Trust service. On the day in question he was going to the Prince's Docks and for that purpose he had to go through the channel. He was midway between the north channel beacon and the cross island, when he first sighted the Kalika. He had not entered the channel then. He wanted to go to the starboad side of the cannel. He was about a thousand and five hundred feet away from the Kalika when he first sighted her. There were thirteen men on board. He did not go on the starboard side of the channel because the Kalika gave two blasts. He also sounded two blasts and gave orders to keep a little to the port side. He was going full speed, which he altered to half speed after sounding the two blasts. He thus kept to the port side of the channel. When he sounded the two blasts he was at a distance of 150 feet from the shore on his port side, and when he went half-speed he was about fifteen feet from the beacon on his port side. The water was very shallow there. After she had given two whistles, the Kalika appeared to go towards her starboard side as well as that of Sprite. He had no room to go either to the port or starboard side. He could not go to the starboard side because he had sounded two blasts, and he could not go to the port side because there was shallow water there. He thought the shallowness of the water made the Sprite turn to the starboard side. He did not feel any contact. When he gave the order to put the helm hard starboard, it was carried out but it had no effect on the bow. Except for the first two blasts, he never heard any coming from the Kalika. He sounded three blasts when he gave the order full speed a stern after he knew that the turning of the helm had no effect on the bow. The Kalika struck the Sprite a minute or a minute and a half after he had given the order "full astern." There were mud boats but they were very far away. The Sprite was going astern when the Kalika struck her. After the collision, water came into the launch. He caused enquiries to be made and he learnt that five of the rivets had been broken. The captain of the Kalika asked him why he had come in front and he replied that his helm had not answered. He did say it was his fate. He however did not say to the captain of the Kalika but to himself. He noticed the water was muddy, from which he thought it was shallow water. He then went to the work shop at Mazagon. Water was coming in all the time and he gave orders to put cotton waste in the hole.

THE SPRITE'S HELM.

Cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Dunlop, the witness said that if his helm had answered, he would not have come across the bow of the Kalika and there would have been no accident. The captain of the Kalika should have gone to the port side when the first two blasts had been sounded. If he had left room enought for him, he (the witness) would have gone on his way. The Kalika was about 50 to 70 feet away when she altered her course. Before that she had kept on her first course. The witness saw this but he made no alterations in his course. The course of the Kalika was running dangerous to the Sprite. He (the witness) did not alter his speed, although he saw the Kalika was running him down. He knew there was ample water between him and the beacon and yet he did not alter his course. There was room enough for him to change his course but he did not do it as both the boats had sounded, two blasts. He found there was not ample room for him to charge his course when the Kalika was about 25 feet from him. He thought the first time there was some danger when the Kalika came within twenty-five feet from the Sprite. Before that there was no danger and it was he who then altered the course. The helm did not answer because of the shallowness of the water and hence the trouble. He knew the water was shallow there and yet he went there because he could not help it. He did know all the time that he would have to go to the place he eventually went to. He continued on the course because he thought there was plenty of water there for the Sprite to pass. If he had seen that the Kalika had been bearing upon him, he would have sounded the blasts. When two whistles were given, it meant that the vessel was going towards her port side. He said he went at ground because the helm did not answer.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he attributed the collision to the fact that the Kalika did not keep to her port side.

Some further evidence was recorded and the inquiry adjourned till to-day.

RAZOR NOT A WEAPON.

A STRANGE LEGAL DECISION.

American negroes in Jackson, Mississippi, demonstrated on July 25, to show their approval of the decision by the Supreme Court declaring that a razor is not a weapon but "an implement of the toilet," says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." To European readers it must be explained that the American negro has long cherished the right of carrying a razor in his vest pocket, in the same way as the cowboy in the West cherishes the right of carrying a six-shooter in his hip pocket. Statistics show that Americans of African descent are even more ready than their white fellow-countrymen to whip out their weapons when provoked, and not infrequently social affairs in the South—more particularly dances under negro auspices—have terminated in sanguinary melees.

A despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, says: "Out of gratitude to the Court for returning the razor to its place in the vest pocket the negro cotillon leaders have organised what they call a Supreme Court Razor Club, which will have charge of social events among the village cutups."

"The legal decision," continues the despatch, "promises to be more far-reaching than was supposed, and will result in a revival of interest in the turkey trot, tango, pickerel flip, and supper lurch." The latter is the latest of the eccentric dances. It is the signal for the man to grab his partner and lurch with her in the direction of the supper table. Dances were almost entirely discontinued in Jackson's fast black set when razors were barred. "but on hearing of the Court's decision local society immediately commenced to arrange for a series of summer events."

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

BOATING TRAGED[illegible]

NIAGARA FALLS.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on June 23:—

In the presence of a hundred spectators, and amid the roar of the waters plunging over Niagara Falls, two little American boys, Hubert Moore, 11 years, and Donald Roscoe, 9 years, were carried to death in the rapids. The boys ventured a few yards from shore in a small flat-bottomed scow half a mile above the rapids. The rope holding the boat broke, and they were carried out into the full food of the rushing water, eddying and swirling around the low-lying, sharp-cut, dangerous rocks, and so down the stream to their certain death.

Never at any time was there a chance to save the boys. Two companies of firemen were called out to aid, but could do nothing. The hundreds who had gathered at the water's edge called out words of encouragement, but could offer no aid. Men became hysterical in their powerlessness, and women prayed at the plight of the lads, who were standing in the boat, and calling for help.

Caught in a swift drift, the boat went racing under the cantilever bridge. Whatever hope the boys had of rescue now was lost. They knew that the fight was now all their own As they passed under the bridge they ceased their calls for help. The two mites turned towards each other and embraced, and then with the boat in tumbling waters threw themselves on the seats of the scow and clung with all their strength.

Powerless spectators hurried down stream and watched the progress of the boat. The craft held right until it came to a big wave which crested at a height of 40ft. It seemed to dive into the very middle of the wave, and when it came again into view it was bottom up. A second later a little head was seen bobbing on the wave below for a moment, and then it was seen no more.

Mrs. Roscoe, the mother of one of the boys, is very ill, and has not been told of the tradgegdy.. The boys were members of well-known families. They had been chums for several years—all their lives, pratically. They had been warned of the terrific periol of playing with boats at the edge of the rapids.

PROMOTION OF GENERALS.

CRITICISMS IN "TRUTH."

The promotion last week of Lieutenant-General Sir Bruce Hamilton to be general in place of Sir John French, promoted Field-Marshal, is as it should be; but not so the promotion of Major-General Sir Alfred Codrington to succeed Sir Bruce Hamilton on the lieutenant-generals' list. No one is better qualified for advancement than Sir Alfred Codrington, his record being of the best, but he has passed over the heads of five major-generals, all of them good men, and two of them exceptionally good. Why this preference? Why should he not have waited till his turn came round?

Take the case of Major-General Edwin Alderson. He is fifty-four years of age, and commanded the mounted infantry in Lord Roberts' march to Bloemfontein and Pretoria with conspicuous success, and subsequently doing excellent work as Inspector-General of the whole force of mounted infantry in South Africa. After the war he went to Aldershot to command an infantry brigade for four years, and then to India to command the Poona Division for another four years. Why has he been passed over? Then there is Major-General Sir Edward Hamilton who is now Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and who has had a long and brilliant military career, beginning with the Afghan War of 1879-80, and ending up with the South African War. He was in all the fights outside Ladysmith, and wears seven clasps for the Boer campaign alone. I do not wish to suggest that a guardsman has been favoured at the expense of two distinguished line officers, but it looks very much like it.

Two still more extraordinary promotions, for which the Selection Board, not the Secretary of State, is responsible, are those of Brigadier-Generals J. F. Johnston and H. P. Hickman, the former passing over three exceptionally experienced officers—Colonels Sitwell Kemball, and Granet—while the latter makes a still higher jump over such well-known and capable men as Brigadier-Generals Birbeck, Fanshawe, Dalrymple-Hay, Henry Wilson, and others whose claims to promotion on their public form are undeniable. General Johnston was a good Staff College professor, but he has only seen half of one campaign, while the officers he has supplanted have seen many. General Hickman is an expert artilleryman of the scientific kind, but has no war service worth speaking about, and instead of being promoted ought to have retired for age on the 4th July. His supersession of so many distinguished officers of tried ability in the field is an indefensible outrage, and will be so regarded throughout the Army.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

COLONIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing on June 4, deals with the new Immigration Act and the situation to which it gives rise. After giving a brief historical summary of the Indian question, he continues:—

When Mr. Gokhale was in South Africa last year he found that the Indians already in the country were by no means anxious to encourage the further immigration of Indians, while in India itself the internal development of the country has created such a demand for labour that there is little thought of surplus for emigration. Mr. Gokhale, therefore, wisely concentrated his efforts on ameliorating the lot of the Indians already in South Africa, and urged that they should be given full civic rights and be put into a position of perefect equality with the rulers of the country. At a time when the position of the Government is extremely uncertain, and when we are passing a law to assign separate spheres to the European and the native, it would be quite impracticable to think of giving Mr. Gokhale's proposals legislative expression. What Mr. Fischer's Bill really does is to find a formula which may serve to exclude Asiatics without expressly mentioning them, and therefore to do what the people of South Africa want without particularly outraging the feelings of Indians. The Minister is empowered to refuse ingress to all whom he deems undesirable on economic grounds or by reason of their habits of life. It is a little difficult to understand how the Indian people can accept a settlement which excludes them for these reasons instead of openly mentioning them, but if they do so South Africa will be glad and the immediate question is settled. A dozen Indians a year are to be admitted; Indians are not to move into the Free State, which has always excluded them; but their wives are to be allowed to join them in the country. The machiney set up by the Bill is rather elaborate, but, generally speaking, the Government has followed the Canadian and Australian precedents, adopting the general principle that in an extensive and sparsely populated country the Government cannot afford to allow free trade in immigrants and so to leave to chance the determination of the composition, character and destiny of an infant nation. It should be added that Mr. Fischer has throughout taken up a moderate attitude, and has agreed to a number of amendments suggested from various quarters of the House.

It is not satisfactory that we should be compelled to fence ourselves round in this way. The wisest South Africans, seing that the Bill restricts European as well as Asiatic immigration, envy the glorious health of England, which is not afraid to open its doors far wider than we are doing. We need white men and women in South Africa, and as the prosperity of the country advances we may hope that they will come, above all from England, and that they will not find themselves caught in the meshes of our immigration law. We look at it with some shame and not a little regret. But there can be no doubt that the Government has rightly interpreted the feeling of the people as a whole in this matter, and has by its conduct in regard to this Bill scored a decided success. It is also remarkable that it has been loyally assisted by all sections. It is worth noticing that General Hertzog, who is now freely accused of being blind to the duties attaching to citizenship of the Empire, and who draws his chief strength from the Free State, which is wholly opposed to Indian immigration, expressed his sympathy with the Government, agreed to meeting the difficulties of the Imperial authorities as the bill proposed, and declined to support or countenance the efforts which were made to defeat what, it is to be hoped, may prove a settlement of a difficult Imperial problem.

LATEST HOME FOR CATS.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, daughter of the well-known Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, laid the foundation-stone on June 26 at Greenwich, Connecticut, of the most wonderful home for cats in America, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." It will cost £3,000 and will house her twenty-eight prize-winning cats and twenty-four kittens. The home is situated in pleasant surroundings on Commodore Benedict's property. There are to be eight rooms, with nineteen cat-runs, and hot and cold water, electric light, gas for cooking, two baths, a kittens' nursery steam heat, and other improvements are to be provided. There is also to be a cottage for Mrs. E. Mathis, who has been associated with Mrs. Harmon for three years, and who has been breeding famous cats for about ten years. "We have started these cat kennels," said Mrs. Harmon to-day, "so that greater attention can be given to the development of our household pets. Please note that we do not call this home a cattery, but the Greenwich Kennels. We hope to show what can be done by application of the latest scientific knowledge, coupled with home comforts, for the development of the feline race. We are not selfish in our desires, and trust that this new establishment will be a worthy centre for all concerned in cats and kittens, a centre from which information may be disseminated to all desirous that household cats shall live healthier, better, and happier lives."

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

BETWEEN SIR E. GREY, M. POINCARE, M. PICHON, AND M. CAMBON

During the visit of M. Poincare to Windsor on June 23 M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London had a conference at the Foreign Office with Sir Edward Grey and Sir A. Nicolson. Later in the afternoon the British Foreign Secretary and Sir Arthur Nicolson had a conference of over an hour at St. James's Palace with M. Poincare, at which the French Ambassador and M. Pichon were also present.

The field of discussion, says the "Daily News," included not only the Balkan crisis and the maintenance of peace, but questions concerning Turkey, matters of interest in that country to both States. Practically all questions of mutual interest to England and France were referred to, says Reuter. No formal document was signed, but the conferences disclosed the facts that the views of both Governments were in complete accord. The points of agreement hitherto existing in the policy of both Governments were confirmed.

Subsequently the French Minister for Foreign Affairs made the following statement:

The impression of the President of his visit to England is excellent from all points of view. He has been deeply moved by the reception accorded to him in London by the people, by the Government, and by the King. He can only once more state how much the entente between England and France has been fortified by this visit. Proof of the service rendered to the world at large by this understanding is to be found in what it has done in the service of international peace to the interest of the whole of Europe.

The conversations which I have had with Sir Edward Grey have confirmed not only the impressions of the past, but have also proved that the view of both Chancelleries upon political questions generally and on all matters that concern the maintenance of peace, are in absolute and complete agreement. In this way the President's visit will also have proved another element of pacification among the nations of the world.

"CLENCHED FIST."

ORIGIN OF PRESIDENT'S NAME.

The amusing controversy over the derivation and meaning of the name "Poincare," which followed the reception of President Poincare's cousin into the French Academy, was recalled in a letter in the "Times" from "Garlandia" who wrote:

M. Frederic Masson, the historical writer, in his address of welcome to the illustrious mathematician, Henri Poincare incidentally suggested that his name ought to be "Pontearic," not Poincare, since the mere nation of a "square point" (point carre) was intolerable to the geometrical intellect. The philologists took the matter seriously. They shook their heads. The supposition was impossible; the transformation was against the laws of their science and the very genius of the language. It was to the full as offensive to them as a "square point" could be to the mathematicians.

In their perturbation the philologists fought the historian with his own weapons and explored the archives. A brilliant victory rewarded their researches. They found duly recorded in the year 1403 the name of a student of the University called "Petrus Pugniquadrati," and in the register of 1418 the name of Johan Poingquarre," who lived to be secretary to the notorious Queen Isabell, the wife of Charles VI., and the mother-in-law of our own Henry V.

The case is clear, and the honour of the mathematicians and the philologists is saved. The Poincares, like their first recorded namesake Peter, are the sons of "Clenched-fist," who was doubtless a stout man of his hands in his distracted day.

STALE BREAD THING OF THE PAST.

Stale bread is to be a thing of the past, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Bread that is once fresh is to remain for ever fresh. The discovery is said to have been made in Holland, but its application is to be tried in Paris. The process is exceedingly complicated and scientific, and would require a lengthy explanation, but the way it is done seems simple enough in practice. The baker's oven is to be supplemented in the future with a refrigerating chamber, containing just as many degrees of cold, broadly speaking, as there are degrees of heat in the oven.

Thus, the baker, after baking his bread, has only to place it in the ice-chamber and lock it up and keep it in a temperature of a degree or two below zero. The bread will keep fresh for months, and perhaps for years. Journeymen bakers, therefore will no longer be required to work at night. The remarkable thing is that the process also works the other way. If stale bread is put in the ice-chamber it will in a short time become fresh again, and will remain fresh for an indefinite period. It becomes frozen, of course, but as soon as it is unfrozen it appears as perfectly fresh bread. Whether it is as delicious to the taste and as eatable as real fresh bread is another question. The people of Paris have not yet had an opportunity of trying it.

SING SING PRISON.

"UNFIT FOR ANIMALS,"

According to presentments by the grand jury, Sing Sing, the greatest prison in New York State, deserves condemnation as severe as that visited upon high police officials of New York, who were recently sentenced for levying blackmail upon the New York underworld, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." An official report suggests that Sing Sing, which usually houses about 2,000 prisoners, is unfit for animals, let alone human beings, and the only remedy in sight is to tear down the prison from roof to basement, and ouild another more in accordance with modern views of hygiene and humanitarianism. The housing capacity of the prison is 1,200, but during the last few years the number of inmates has always ranged from 1,500 to 2,000. The presentment was unanimous, all the jurors and the District Attorney affixing their signatures.

The report declares that Sing Sing is beyond the power of reform, and immediate action to construct another gaol is recommended. "There are many cells in which sunlight never penetrates, and which create chills and dampness. Many of the inmates have rheumatism and have left the prison permanently crippled or suffering. The cells are unfit for housing animals, much less human beings. It is the most crying situation that exists among State institutions, and is a scandal to the State of New York. The cells are infested with vermin, which, on account of the construction, it is impossible to eradicate. We find that convicts in pronounced stages of tuberculosis are housed with men in perfect health. We find that a short time before this investigation began men had been driven insane by incarceration in the cooler, or darkest cell, and men have gone into it and during a very short stay lost from 25lb. to 35lb. and that in consequence of the agony and suffering they have attempted suicide."

The laundry, bath-house and factories are declared to be grossly inadequate, and the practice of storing vegetables and bedding together is denounced.

The report condemning Sing Sing Prison was presented at the instance of the Government of the State, but to ascertain its precise value one must deduct something for bias, which party politics import here into all questions of State administration, whether the object attacked be the personnel of the police or the great penal establishment in which prisoners are confined. After making all allowances, Sing Sing appears to be almost as repellent as the ancient Bastille, and the publication of the official report to-day will probably compel immediate action to secure much needed reform.

KAISER'S ADDRESS TO GERMAN PEOPLE.

BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

An Imperial rescript addressed to the Chancellor on June 19 opens with the following words:

In this year, so rich in patriotic anniversaries, grave and gay, a particularly happy day has been vouchsafed to me—the day on which, twenty-five years ago, I was called to the throne of my fathers. I have been able joyfully to celebrate it in health with her Majesty the Empress and Queen, my wife, in the circle of our children and children's children. I thank God that I can look back with satisfaction on the past twenty-five years of earnest work, on the great achievements which they have brought the Fatherland in all fields of intellectual, social, and economic life, on the unparalleled increase in national power and national resources. The German houses erected by the Emperor William the Great on the foundation of the unity of the German races and their Princes has been further developed, both within and without, to a protected and pleasant residence for its inhabitants. That this has happened beneath the fertilising rays of the sun of peace, the strength of which has victoriously dissipated every cloud that appeared above the horizon, makes me specially happy. A wish of my heart has been thereby fulfilled.

After mentioning various manifestations of loyalty on the occasion of the Jubilee, the Emperor concludes:

Delighted and touched by the enthusiasm with which my anniversary was kept as a national festival, I hereby express my warmest thanks to each one who so kindly remembered me and contributed to the pleasure of the feast. I will gladly continue to apply my full powers for the welfare of the German people, so long as the Lord God preserves them to me. But may He accompany my labours and my efforts with His blessing and ever keep the dear Fatherland in His gracious protection.

It is announced that the congratulations from foreign Sovereigns and heads of States reached the Emperor in such numbers that it was not thought practicable to publish them says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." They included a "sympathetic" message from the French President, which was answered the same day as it was received.

RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

MEDIÆVALISM IN RUSSIA.

"EXPERT'S" EVIDENCE.

After being published broadcast, the first indictment against the Jew Beiliss on the charge of murdering the little boy Andrew Yushinsky for ritual purposes was withdrawn over a year ago, wired the Kieff correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," on June 21. A second indictment has now been elaborated, and the Kieff Court of Justice has seen fit to approve the trial of Beiliss, although both the president and the reporter of the department have expressed their separate opinion that there is no shadow of evidence against him. It has already been announced that the Ministry of Justice has ordered the immediate hearing of the trial. No date has yet been fixed, and it is not known whether the trial will be in public or in camera.

An extraordinary feature of the indictment is the evidence of Professor Kosorotoff, a member of the Medical Council, who, according to the prosecution, declares that the forty-seven wounds must have been inflicted to obtain as much blood as possible with some definite object, and to have pointed to the absence of wounds under the finger-nails and in some other sensitive parts of the body as a proof that torture was not the main object of the martyrising of Yushinsky.

DEAD CHILDREN'S STORIES.

Most of the document has nothing to do with the accusation against Beiliss. The only new evidence produced by the prosecution since the first indictment eighteen months ago is that of Ludmilla, the nine-year-old girl of Vera Cheberiak. The prosecutor notes the fact that the examining magistrate could not cross-question Yushinsky's little friend Eugene Cheberiak, owing to his sudden death from dysentery. Eugene is said to have seen two mysterious Jewish strangers in Beiliss's lodging, and the child Ludmilla gave evidence in the same sense. She recounted how she and her brother had gone to Beiliss's cottage to fetch some milk, and had been frightened by the sight of two Jews, one of whom was wearing a black cloak and tall headgear. She said that she saw Andrew Yushinsky for the last time a week before his dead body was found. He came to their flat early one morning to fetch her brother Eugene to play with him in a field adjoining the brick works where Beiliss was emproved. Ludmilla and her younger sister Valentina and several other children went out with the two boys. Suddenly they saw Beiliss running towards them, followed by two Jews. They were terrified and fled. All of them succeeded in hiding themselves except Andrew in hiding themselves except Anrew Yushinsky, who was seized by Beiliss and dragged towards the brick furnace.

SUPPOSED MOTIVE.

Apparently, the gravamen of the new indictment lies in the results of the so-called "expertise" regarding the alleged practice of ritual murders by Jews. Dealing with the supposed motive of the murder, the indictment says:

The main question was to discover whether it was reasonable to suppose that the murder of Yushinsky was committed by a madman, and also if there were not in the facts of the case some indications regarding the aims and intentions which guided the murders, and if they did not belong to certain professions or nationalities This question was put to Dr. Sikorsky, the authority on diseases of the brain, who is a professor at Kieff University; to M. Glagoleff, Professor of the Hebrew Language at Kieff Ecclesiastical Academy; to M. Troitzky, Professor of the Hebrew Language and of Biblical Archæology at the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy; and to a Catholic priest, M. Pranaitis, Doctor of Theology.

Dr. Sikorsky gives his views at some length to show that the murder could not have been committed by madmen. The fact that the boy was slowly bled to death, that cruel tortures were inflicted upon him, and that he was then killed—all this, he finds, makes it a typical crime in a series of similar crimes which are repeated from time to time in Russia, as well as in other countries. In Professor Sikorsky's opinion, the psychological basis for murders of this kind is "the vengeance of race, or rather the vendetta of the sons of Jacob," in relation to subjects of another race. Crimes such as the murder of Yushinsky cannot be entirely explained otherwise than by the vengeance of race, the circumstances having perhaps for the murderers the importance of religious acts.

The opinions of experts regarding the ritual side of the Jewish religious doctrine have given the following results:

In considering the bases of Jewish religious doctrine, as contained in the Bible and the Talmud, Professors Glagoleff and Triotizky find it impossible that Jews should avail themselves of human blood for ritual purposes, and in particular of Christian blood. In the opinion of Professor Glagoleff, the prohibition of the shedding of human blood and of using blood in general in food of all kinds, a prohibition contained in the Law of Moses, has not been abrogated or mitigated by the Talmud, nor by other works of the same kind by the Talmudic rabbis. Use of Christian blood would be absolutely contrary to the system of the Jewish religious doctrine, as derived from its official sources.

Professor Troitzky explained that it is forbidden to Jews to kill men—Jews or men of other races—except in case of war or in punishment for crime. With reference to the two texts which have apparently an absolutely contrary tendency to such an opinion, "A Goy (non-Jew) who studies the law is liable to death" and "Put the best of the Goys to death." Professor Troitzky declares that he recognises that these texts exist in the literature of the Hebrews, but he finds it hard to give an opinion regarding the amount of their influence on the method of action of the Jews in regard to non-Jews.

PRIEST'S CONCLUSIONS.

The Roman Catholic priest Pranaitis does not agree with these conclusions, and arrives at the conviction that what is called the dogma of blood" exists among the Jews. He justifies this conclusion on the following grounds:

All the schools of the rabbis are at one in their hatred of the "non-Jews," who, according to the Talmud, are even considered as not being human beings, but merely as "animals with the appearance of men." The religious antagonism becomes the moreiolent in regard to Christian. It is from this sentiment that the authorisation, and even the order, given by the Talmud to kill non-Jews arises. The prohibition to cause the death of another, expressed in the Commandant "Thou shalt not kill," refers, according to the interpretation of the rabbis, only to the murder of Jews, but does not apply to persons of other nationalities. Father Pranaitis discusses the so-called mystis doctrine of the Hebrews, according to which he says the murder of a non-Jew hastens the arrival of the Messiath. Quoting from the text of the mystic work "Zogar," which contains a description of the way in which the murder must be performed, M. Pranaitis draws the attention of the judicial authorities to the f[illegible] from the autopsy on the body of Yushinsky, that his mouth was [illegible]d by being bound when he was killed, and a group of pricked wounds, numbering exactly thirteen, was found on his right temple.

The facts brought to light taken in relation to the facts known in history, when Christians have been killed by Jews, furnish M. Pranaitis with his grounds for the conclusion that murders of Christains by Jews from religious motives exist in reality, and that the murder of Yushinsky bears the characteristic traits by which the type of a ritual murder is recognised. —*Reuter.*

PRINCE'S FIRST TRIP IN THE AIR.

CRUISE IN BETA KEPT SECRET FOR SIX DAYS.

The Prince of Wales has made his first air trip.

This interesting fact, which has been kept secret for six days, was disclosed last night in the War Office weekly report on the work of the Royal Flying Corps. The diary of a particularly busy week in the career of the Army airship Beta closes with the statement:

On 20th June the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the sheds and was taken up for half an hour's cruise in the Beta by Major Maitland.

During his recent visit to Germany it was expected that the Prince would make a trip in a Zeppelin airship, but the conditions proved unfavourable, and the Military Wing of the air force has, after all, had the honour of giving the heir to the Throne his first flight in a "dirigible."

[illegible]OYAL ROSE DAY.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

To do honour to Queen Alexandra, and for the sake of those charities so dear to her heart, London blossomed into roses everywhere, on June 25.

It was Alexandra Day---a day which will now take its place in the calendar as a national event---and 20,000 ladies took upon themselves the duties of street flower---sellers.

The flowers they sold were imitation wild roses, made by cripples, so that from the outset charity benefited.

At a modest estimate 10,000,000 of the flowers must have been sold.

PIPE-SMOKING CHIEFS ON TOUR.

WHY PAY MONEY FOR FLOWERS.

Smoking Virginian cigarettes and briar pipes, the gorgeously clad Nigerian chiefs who arrived in London some weeks ago inspected in mail week the sights of Birmingham. The primary object of the visit to "Brum" was to see how raw matrial from their own country is manufactured into the finished article.

During a stay of some days the chiefs inspected the works of West African merchants, and asid how the cocoa been was converted into cocoa and chocolate. Sheffield was visited, and the transference of Nigerial cres into cutlery, some of which finds its way back to West Africa, was demonstrated. At Liverpool the chiefs were chiefly interested in various manufactures in which palm oil was used.

West Africa exports some £6,000,000 worth of the products of the palm tree annually, although it is estimated at present that only about 1 per cent. of the trees are being tapped.

The export of cocoa beans alone, one of the chiefs told a "Daily News" representative, is more than doubling itself every three years. Civilisation has spread rapidly through this rich and populous land.

The horrors of the slave traffic do not exist, and it is significant that the church at Lagos, the chief town, is built on ground formerly occupied by a slave market.

"Our greeting in England," said one of the chiefs, "has been as that of a mother to her child." London they described as "incomparable," and the sight which most impressed them was the Albert Memorial. On visiting one of the principal firms of floriculturists, they were amazed that anyone should pay money for flowers, and, still more, seeds.

The women of Nigeria, said one of the chiefs, are represented at the general council of chiefs by one member. Asked what would happen if English suffragette tactics were introduced into Nigeria, the chiefs became greatly excited, and although no definite verbal expression of their views was given it was evident that forcible and efficacious means to restrain the militant copper-coloured ladies would be adopted.

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Duchess of Fife, whose betrothal to Prince Arthur of Connaught is announced is to be seen in the above group photographed at the recent Theatrical fete in the Botanical Gardens, London. Her Highness is seated third from the right and next to her mother, the Princess Royal and Dowager Duchess of Fife.

OTTOMAN DEBT.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

The committee for the examination of questions relating to the Ottoman Debt met on June 24, and when the live topic of the Baghdad Railway and its right to a place in the sun was reached, the delegates delivered their opinions with the unwonted emphasis of apostles, wired Dr. S. J. Dillon from Paris to the "Daily Telegraph." Evidently that railway and all cognate subjects are destined to raise more diplomatic dust than the average man imagines. And this would not much matter if it involved nothing more important than heated discussion. Unluckily, it not only affects what are known as national interests, but it touches the very roots of the system of European equipoise as at present established. Yet none of these consequences would have been noticed by the average man had he been present at to-day's debates; but they were there in germ.

If I had to translate into plain language some of the broader aspects of the issues which were implicitly involved, I should say it was first of all a question addressed, not of course in so many words, by some of the delegates to the others whether the International Financial Conference now assembled in Paris is here to work solely or mainly for the purpose of enabling the Baghdad Railway enterprise to flourish, come what may.

The reason for this query is the growing conviction that the decision of certain Powers respecting the war indemnity will be based not of course professedly, not perhaps deliberately, but none the less really on the present and future needs of that gigantic undertaking.

A GRANDIOSE WORK.

Underlying the remarks passed, the interrogatories put, and the demands formulated for further data, there was an inarticulate feeling that for some Powers, the number of which is growing, the Baghdad Railway is the one fixed point in the Ottoman Empire. That is and that must continue to be permanent. The Balkan States may thrive or dwindle, Turkey herself may prosper or perish, but that grandiose work must be carefully guaranteed against all mischances and even against national calamities.

The two conflicting theses, unexpressed as I said, but which underlie the thoughts and sentiments articulated a are briefly these. On the one hand it is assumed that Turkey, in her present plight, can afford at most to pay for the Baghdad Railway. That being so it is desirab'e, nay imperatively necessary, that there must be no serious mention of a war indemnity. For if the Conference condemned Turkey to contribute to the expenses of the Allies' campaign against herself, even though the sum were only equal to the quota of the debt which the latter must take over, they would be achieving three undesirable results, namely, beggaring the Ottoman State and reducing it to a shadowy existence, enabling the Balkan Allies and Russia to wield at all times undue influence over it on the score of the unpaid debt, and starving the Baghdad Railway enterprise.

NO WAR INDEMNITY.

In order to steer clear of these ruinous results, it is of the utmost moment that the Allies' demand for a war indemnity be dropped or negatived decisively, while a fair portion of the Ottoman Debt be shifted to the shoulders of the Allies. That thesis will be advocated by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and doubtless Italy. That it may also enjoy the support of Great Britain is the aim and object of the Anglo-Turkish Entente respecting Koweit, Basra, and other cognate subjects, or rather of the Anglo-German arrangement which supplements it.

The concessions to British interests offered by the Wilhelmstrasse are supposed to constitute the quid pro quo of a compact which is profoundly regretted, and the readiness with which our Foreign Office has lent ear to the tempting offer has promoted lively comments and conjured up strange perspectives. The visible result, then, so far as the Paris Conference is concerned, will be a split. On the one side stand Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Great Britain, and on the other Russia, and probably France. I say probably, because last winter the official view taken by the Republic was identical with that of Great Britain, that Turkey should not be called upon to make any contribution to the war expenses of the Allies who resumed the campaign in January wantonly and against the advice of the Great Powers, and indeed against the inclination of some of themselves.

That view would appear to have undergone a modification since then, and there is little doubt that France has drawn much nearer to the Russian position without entirely accepting it. The present contention of the Tsardom and the Republic is that Turkey can well afford to pay a war indemnity which shall not exceed that share of the Ottoman Debt for which the victors are to make themselves responsible, and that she can do this without permanently injuring herseelf financially, impairing the interests of the the bondholders, or crippling the Baghdad Railway enterprise.

And the energetic efforts of the eminent men who represent this view will be employed to demonstrate its accuracy. Their endeavours will be practically seconded by their Governments, which have it in their power to refuse their assent to Turkey's demand for an increase in the import duty which is become an urgent need. The clash of those two views is likely to be far resonant. For the bearings of the matter reach down to the roots of the Triple Entente.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

TERRITORIAL SHORTAGE.

LORD ROBERTS'S CRITICISM.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts presided at the eleventh annual general meeting of the National Service League, held at Queen's Hall on June 25, says the "Daily Telegraph."

They would see by the report, he said, that satisfactory progress had been made during the year, particularly in the work they had been doing amongst the working men. During the last year their work had been chiefly amongst these, and he was glad to say that it was very encouraging. Unfortunately, however, those men were not always told the truth. Same of the League's opponents imputed to it objects which they had never dreamed of advocating, and on the strength of those implications their opponents sought to retard the progress which the League was undoubtedly making.

The Secretary for War was good enough to tell the House of Commons recently that he believed that, however mistaken they might be, their delusions were honest. He (Lord Roberts) would return the compliment, and say that the supporters of the voluntary system must for the most part be accepted as being honest in their antagonism to national service. He hoped their opponents would master the tenets of the League before speaking of them to the public, and thus put an end to constant misrepresentation. Concrete proof of the League's success could only be shown if war came upon them, and they were working upon the possibility of its coming. Success or failure, if it came, would determine the fate of the country and the Empire, and all they stood for in the world's scheme of policy. The matter had to be decided by the people of the country for themselves, and to help them to arrive at their decisions they must be furnished with full and frank statement of the case for and against. Their opponents had expressed satisfaction with the existing state of affairs, and used such pharses as "militarism," "liberty of the subject," "pressed men," and so forth. So long as people received assurances from prominent politicians on both sides that no change was necessary, they naturally would remain content with things as they were. It took a lot of perseverance to make hoadway, but they had implicit faith in their cause, and meant to go on with it until they had succeeded. (Cheers.)

EIGHTY CLUB'S INVITATION.

Their concern at the moment was to force the enemy into the open, and it they could not prove the hollowness of the enemy's argument, then they deserved their fate. It was in that hope that he accepted the invitation of the Eighty Club to discuss the matter publicly with Colonel Seely. That opportunity had been denied him, but it must not be allowed to affect them permanently. They must keep hammering on until they exposed the emptiness of their opponents' assurances. (Cheers.) The issue was a very plain and simple one. Had they got enough men, and, if enough, were they sufficiently well trained to guarantee the safety of these shores in the absence of the Fleet and the Expeditionary Force? Their answer was a decided negative.

The Government were some 70,000 men short of the number Lord Haldane considered necessary for the Territorial Force. It was obvious that all was not well. How much longer were they to wait for the Territorial Force to reach the establishment which was said to be necessary, and which was utterly inadequate after six years' recruiting? What reason had the politicans for thinking that they would get more men,? Some people said that one volunteer was worth ten pressed men; but would it not be right to say that one trained man was worth ten untrained men? They would prove that fact, some day, by bitter experience, perhaps, if they did not put their house in order. (Cheers.)

In moving the adoption of the report, the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley said the atmosphere of Europe was charged with electricity, and a conflagration might break out at any time. They must be prepared, and he believed the day was not far distant when the men of the country would awake.

It was stated in the report that the number of subscribers was 96,526, and the number of adherents 163,746, The financial statement showed a balance in hand of £400.

A LONDON MAGISTRATE.

PRIVILEGE OF PRESS.

Does Mr. Mead the Marlborough-street magistrate, read the law reports? asks the "Daily News." We ask that question because Mr. Mead on June 22 declared that the hearing of a criminal charge, which he was conducting, was "a secret inquiry"; and to make his meaning doubly clear told the Press: "You fully understand you are here as a privilege." In May last the House of Lords in the most emphatic manner decided that the courts have no power to exclude the public from their proceedings, except in cases concerning wards, lunacy and trade secrets and where there is special statutory provision for conducting the proceedings in private. The case with which Mr. Mead was dealing did not fall within the first three exceptions, and we can discover in the Criminal Law Amendment Act of last year no provision for secrecy.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

BALKAN MOSLEMS.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR LANDS.

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

TO BE RESTORED TO THE OWNERS.

TURKS CROSS ENOS-MEDIA LINE.

POWERS' POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Lamington asked whether the Government by means of an International Commission or otherwise would secure to Mohammedans in the Balkans the use of lands from which they have been driven, or compensation. Lord Lamington suggested that representations be made to the Powers to this end.

Lord Newton supported.

Lord Morley replied that there was no precedent for such action. There were many difficulties in the way. Lord Morley proposed to point out what had been already done to show that action of the kind suggested was not likely to be necessary. The Foreign Office had received a complaint from the Turkish Government that the Bulgarian Government had decreed the confiscation of all property abandoned by the Mussulmans; but enquiry showed that there was no such decree. On the contrary, an undertaking had been given that the land of the Mussulmans would be cultivated during the absence of the owners and restored to them when they returned.

Bulgaria had also given orders to preserve all moveable property left behind with a view to its restoration to the owners.

The Government considered that the question would be settled most conveniently between the Governments of Turkey and the Balkan States.

During the war between Turkey and the Balkan States the Government had made representations on behalf of the Mussulman population to an extent never done before. They did that because they believed that while the war was in progress nobody was able to speak on their behalf in the name of the Powers as a whole.

Lord Lamington pressed the suggestion, laying emphasis on the misery of the refugees.

Lord Morley assured the House that this painful matter was receiving the attentive consideration of the Foreign Office.

POWERS WILL NOT INTERVENE.

FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter learns that a Conference of Ambassadors has unanimously endorsed Sir Edward Grey's principle of non-intervention and has decided on the formation of a gendarmerie for Albania, under foreign officers, probably Swedes. Albania will be independent under a prince.

Questions connected with the Epirus frontier are still not settled.

TO ARREST TURKISH ADVANCE.

DR. DANEFF'S REQUEST.

LONDON, July 17.

The Bulgarians announce that the Turks have occupied Lule Burgas and Viza and are marching towards Kirk Kilisseh.

Dr. Daneff has requested the Powers to make urgent representations at Constantinople to arrest the Turkish advance as a contravention of the Treaty of London.

RESIGNATION OF BULGARIAN CABINET.

SOFIA, July 16.

The Cabinet has resigned.

TURKS CROSS ENOS-MIDIA LINE.

The Turks crossed the Enos-Midia line yesterday and marched thirty kilometres beyond, towards Bunarhissar.

The Turks met with no opposition.

KING OF RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, July 17.

The King has proceeded to Army headquarters.

GREEK AND SERVIAN PREMIERS.

BELGRADE, July 17.

The Greek and Servian Premiers met at the station at Uskub. They found that their views on the present situation were unanimous.

GREEKS OCCUPY NEVROKOP.

SALONIKA, July 16.

The Greeks have occupied Nevrokop.

ALLIED ARMIES TO MARCH ON SOFIA.

SALONIKA, July 17.

A high Rumanian officer has arrived at the Greek headquarters. It is believed that the Greek, Servian and Rumanian armies will march on Sofia, where peace will be signed.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.

It is officially announced that the Turks have occupied Midia, Serai, Karistiran, Seidler, Muratli, Malgara, Keshan and Enos as outposts and the entering Rodosto.

BRUSH WITH ARMENIANS.

Armenians serving with the Bulgarian gendarmery attacked the Turks yesterday. A fight ensued in which a number of gendarmes were killed.

WIRELESS CONTRACT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Guiness moved the adjournment of the House with a view to urging that the Imperial wireless contract be opened to public competition.

Mr. Herbert Samuel maintained that the Marconi Company was the only one capable of carrying out the work. He was responsible not merely to this country but to the Governments of India, Egypt and South Africa, and he urged that the scheme was essential in the strategic interests of the Empire. It would no longer be allowed to be made the shuttlecock of party politics. (Opposition protests and Ministerial cheers).

The motion was talked out.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

MASTER OF BALLIOL ON AGE LIMIT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission to-day the Master of Balliol expressed the opinion that if the age limit were reduced, the examination must occur at the school-leaving age, the probationary period coming afterwards.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

The Players beat The Gentlemen at Lord's by seven wickets.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by 54 runs at Manchester.

Somersetshire beat Derbyshire by 59 runs at Derby.

Sussex drew with Northants but gained a first innings victory.

Kent drew with Worcestershire at Tunbridge Well, neither side scoring points.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE.

REVOLT SPREADING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, July 16.

Fighting continues in Kiukiang, the Northerners occupying the principal points in the province.

The Southern provinces are preparing to declare their independence.

Many Northern troops are moving to Kiangsi.

The attitude of the Japanese is bitterly commented upon. The Japanese are blamed for stirring up the strife.

It is affirmed that Japanese officers are helping the rebels, while the Southerners openly declare that they will have the support of the Japanese.

The German Consulate at Nanking was to-day surrounded by insurgents, apparently because the Consul recently permitted the extradition of two revolutionaries from the German concession.

REBELS DENOUNCE YUAN.

SHANGHAI, July 17.

The revolt in Yangtse is spreading. Revolutionary proclamations are being spread broad cost in Shanghai, Nanchang and Nanking, denouncing Yuanshikai.

Fighting is proceeding on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway.

Business is at a standstill in Shanghai.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

MAY MEET NEXT YEAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, July 16.

The Opium Conference will again meet in July 1914, should the Powers not have signed the Convention by then.

NEW LAUREATE.

DR. ROBERT BRIDGES APPOINTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

Dr. Robert Bridges has been appointed Poet Laureate.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The death is announced of Mr. James Cloudsley, a prominent Mincing Lane-tea-trader.

MADMAN AMOK IN BREMEN SCHOOL.

INDISCRIMINATE SHOTS AMONG 65 GIRLS.

FOUR DEATHS AND 17 PERSONS INJURED.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Friday June 20:—

A terrible scene took place at St. Mary's Catholic School, Bremen, at noon to-day. A lunatic burst into a class-room where 65 young girls were assembled, and fired indiscriminately, killing three children, and wounding ten others. He then fired at the boys in the playground, wounding five. One of the male teachers was also wounded, it is feared fatally; and the school sergeant was shot through the cheek. One child, who dashed down the steps in a terrified state, fell and broke her neck.

I have received the following particulars of the tragedy: About 11-45 this morning a man, apparently aged about 40, entered the school buildings. He met a teacher, Marie Poul, in the corridor, and immediately fired at her from a Browning pistol. The shot missed, whereupon the man flung open the door of the eighth class, where sat 65 young girls aged from six to seven years. The man raised the pistol, and fired repeatedly at the children sitting at their desks. Some of the little ones, screaming with terror, scrambled towards the teacher's desk, while others made a dash for the windows.

The school sergeant dashed up when he heard the shots. The murderer met him at the door of the class-room, and shot him through the cheek. Then, firing one more shot at the children and the teacher, he ran shouting to the window, where he fired upon the boys playing in the yard, hitting five.

A male teacher, Herbert Moellmann then tried to seize the maniac from behind, but instead of gripping him low he jumped at his neck. The murderer slung round and fired at the teacher's stomach. Moellmann fell to the ground in a dying condition.

The screaming maniac now made a dash through the corridor for the street. Passers-by immediately took up the chase, and caught him. When they learned what he had done they battered him into insensibility. He was conveyed to the police station, where he was found to have six more revolvers and a hundred cartridges in his possession.

His papers, which appear to be forged, bear the name of Erich Schmidt aged 30, a candidate for gymnasium teachership.

Meantime in the class-room, which presented the appearance of a shambles, three girls were found dead in their seats, and ten others were seriously wounded, three of whom are not expected to survive. The teacher, Herr Moellmann, was taken to the hospital, dying, but it is believed that all the five boys who were hit will recover. The girl who made a dash for the door and threw herself down the steps fell so heavily that her neeck was broken and death ensued.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

FRENCH LADY'S APPEAL.

If the French army wants recruits Madame Dieulafoy is ready to supply thousands: This is the gist of a lecture that she delivered to 300 bright and smiling French girls, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." It is time, she said in substance, for women to take an active interest in the army. We are not going to carry rifles or knapsacks, dig trenches, or stand in the front line of fire, but where we can help the army we will. She said the same a few weeks ago, as she made her way through the severe corridors of the Ministry of War into the very offices of M. Etienne, the Minister. She looked like a young officer, indeed, dressed as she was in men's clothes; and few of the attendants suspected that it was Madame Dieulafoy, whose privilege it is to wear made attire.

M. Etienne received her very kindly, listened to her proposal, and then and there referred the matter to a special committee of technical experts, with a recommendation that they should instantly study the matter and report upon it without delay.

In the course of her lecture Madame Dieulafoy repeated her arguments. She said that the administrations of the various Ministers, excluding those of the Navy and War Departments, employed 150,000 women. "This is a triumphant proof," she said, "that women are good for something in Government offices. Not also in the army? We can take over the greater part of the office work and administrative details in which soldiers are unnecessarily employed. Women have shown their adaptability in nearly all the departments of human activity—in finance, in commerce, and in industry; and they can de some things better than men. At present," she added, "there are 23,000 subaltern officers of the reserve and territorial forces, and more than 4,000 of them are stowed away in administrative buildings."

She had learnt that in time of war four officers of a company command 200 men. If we could only take the place of these 4,000 subaltern officers we would be of great service to the army. "We are not anxious," she added, "to begin our services in the active army. Let us have a try in the reserve, and see what we can do."

EUGENICS IN AMERICA

DRASTIC MARRIAGE LAWS.

Americans generally are now devoting great attention to eugenics, and several State Legislatures are discussing the subject with a view to prohibiting the marriage of the unfit, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Scarcely a day passes without some prominent divine or social reformer protesting against the issue of marriage licenses to persons afflicted with transmissible disease or to couples, one or both of whom may be of unsound mind. To prevent unsatisfactory marriages and to ensure a progeny which shall put the Spartans to shame, it is urged that no clergyman or magistrate shall be permitted to tie the wedding knot unless both the contracting parties produce a medical certificate declaring them to be physically and mentally sound.

The Senate of the great State of Pennsylvania, which recently adopted a law providing pensions for widows with dependent children, thus relieving the family of the taint of pauperism which here, as elsewhere, attaches to people in receipt of outdoor or indoor relief, to-day approved a Engenic Marriage. Licence Act by a vote of 30 to 5. All the medical societies of the State advocated the passing of the bill. The Act prohibits the issue of a marriage license to persons afflicted with transmissible disease, and specifies that no license shall be issued when either of the contracting persons is imbecile or under guardianship as a person of unsound mind. It provides that no male person shall be permitted to marry who is or has been within five years an inmate of any country asylum or home for indigent persons, unless it satisfactorily appears that the cause of such condition has been removed, and that such male applicant has become physically able to support a family.

Other States are contemplating a similar law. To promote public sentiment, meetings are being held in various parts of the country, and euginic literature is extensively distributed. Not alone in high schools, but in many of the primary schools of America, they have recently instituted short courses in "social hygiene."

The subject of a national eugenic law was brought on June 25 before a meeting of alienists and neurologists attending a convention in Chicago. The legislatures were called on to eliminate degenerate strains in families by segregation and stronger marriage laws. Those attending the convention were commissioned by the Governors of fifteen States to devise ways and means to deal with mental and physical defectives.

The discussion broke away frequently from the limitations set by the consention programme. Dr. Morris said, for example, "Insanity is a delicate subject. It is awkward to accuse a healthy young woman of insanity when she is sitting in the moonlight beside a man of mediocre mentality, whom she believes to be a tin god: but, nevertheless, it is a species of lunacy which prompts this young woman's heart to flutter and her eyes to shine, likewise the young man is a victim of the same hallucination. What kind of people should marry each other? Love is only secondary in matters of matrimony. Two healthy and similarly proportioned persons, with similar tastes, should get married whether they love or not, but first they must secure their medical certificates."

LOW-CUT BLOUSES PROHIBITED.

POLICE SEND GIRLS HOME TO CHANGE.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on June 23:—

Slashed skirts and "peekaboo" blouses have reached such immodest extremes in many instances that the police in various American towns now take the responsibility of sending girls and women home to change their apparel, under penalty of arrest. Instances are reported to-day in States so far apart as New York and Colorado.

According to the police it is not what the ladies are wearing this season that occasions the trouble, but "they are not wearing enough of it."

One strong complaint relates to the diaphanous character of the fabric employed for skirts, and another to the extremely low—cut blouses which have suddenly became very popular.

The authorities believe it best to issue warnings early, because as the hot weather arrives here it is the custom gradually to wear lighter and lighter clothing.

£5,000 FOR A FILM.

There was spirited competition on June 23, for the sole rights of the remarkable cinematograph film of "The Battle of Waterloo," a living picture of the famous fight recently enacted at Irthlingborough.

Mr. Samuel Harris, of Harris and Gillow, offered the film at auction, and bidding started at £2,000, the film eventually being sold for £5,000 to Mr. Clozenberg, on behalf of the Atlas Feature Film Co, and Ruffell's Imperial Bioscope Syndicate.

PARIS TO LONDON.

UP RIVER BY WATERPLANE.

Two successful flights from Paris to London were made on June 26 by Mr. Grahame White and the French airman, M. Guilbert.

Mr. Grahame White started from the Ile de Jette at 5-50 a.m. on a Morane-Saulnier aeroplane, fitted with floats. He followed the course of the River Seine, and landed at Havre two hours later. He restarted at 9-25, and adhering closely to the coast line, arrived at Boulogne at 10-55.

Subsequently he flew across the Channel, and got as far as Dover by one o'clock. There he planed down in a long glide on to the surface of the water in the naval harbour. After piloting the machine across the water into the commercial harbour he moored the waterplane alongside a steam yacht and went on board.

Mr. Grahame White left Dover for Eastchurch at 5-25. He circled over the British and French fleets before leaving, and then climbed higher and higher. A large crowd assembled on the beach and cheered the famous aviator as he proceeded on his way up the Chanel.

Having followed the Kentish coast, Mr. White made a fine flight up the Thames to Putney, where he descended at 7-5 p.m. before a large crowd, and was received by Mrs. Grahame White. He flew comparatively near to the water as he passed through London, and not only people on the Embankment, but those in parallel thoroughfares such as the Strand, could plainly discern the floats of the machine.

He handed his machine over to his mechanics, who took off the wings and put the waterplane away. Mr. Grahame White then motored to the Aerodrome at Hendon, where he arrived at half-past eight, very tired.

FRENCHMAN'S FEAT.

M. Guilbert left the Villacoublay Aerodrome on a Morane-Saulnier aerodrome at 5-15 a.m. on June 26, and flew to Le Cretoi, where he stayed for 3hrs. 20mins. He then made a steady and beautiful non-stop flight to Hendon, which was reached at 2-30 in the afternoon. He passed over Dover afternoon. He passed over Dover Heights at noon, and experienced no trouble during the whole of the journey, the weather being perfect. Without wasting any time on safely decending at the London Aerodrome he proceeded in a motor-car to deliver the copies of a French newspaper, which he had brought from Paris, to the Freench President at St. James's Palace, the total time for the journey being just over nine hours.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PUCHERO SOUP.
TYROLEAN FISH.
CHAUDFROID OF MUTTON CUTLETS.
FILLETS OF BEEF WITH MADEIRA.
ANCHOVIES A LA TOSCANE.
COFFEE MOUSSE.

Soupmeat, As. 3. Sentils and pumpkin, As. 3. Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 8. Beef, As. 10. Eggs, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 4. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total, Rs. 2-5-0.

PUCHERO SOUP.

Make the stock in the ordinary way adding a good handful of well washed red lentils. After the first straining, cook in the stock two good slices of brown pumpkin, a slice or two of bacon and two onions sliced and fried brown. Cook till all can be pulped through a sieve, add pepper and salt to taste.

TYROLEAN FISH.

Make a cupful of good stock for white sauce from the bones and trimmings of the fish, and place that in a fireproof dish with a wineglassful of any white wine and water, a grated onion, pepper, salt, minced parsley and a dash of nutmeg; cover closely and let it cook in a moderate oven for half an hour. Add the sauce to which besides the thickening, the yolk of an egg and a tablespoonful of either tarragon vinegar or lime juice has been added; sprinkle well with baked crumbs and heat in the oven, serving in the dish in which it is cooked.

CHAUDFROID OF MUTTON CUTLETS.

Carefully remove the bones from the neck of mutton using them to make stock for the aspic. Cook the mutton whole and when ready set aside to cool and cut it into neat cutlets. Coat one side with any good potted meat, lay them in a shallow dish and cover with the aspic, well flavoured. Have prepared some mixed vegetables cut into dice and cooled; mask these with mayonnaise sauce and make a heap in the centre of the dish. Cut out the cutlets with a hot knife, and serve them round the mound of vegetable, in the centre of which stick a tuft of tender lettuce leaves.

FILLETS OF BEEF WITH MADEIRA.

Soak the fillet in oil seasoned with onion juice, parsley, salt and pepper for two hours. Roast the fillet, basting well with fat and Madeira mixed, and a pinch of pepper. When ready clear the gravy of all fat, thicken with flour and butter fried together till a rich brown and serve with the meat.

ANCHOVIES A LA TOSCANE.

Prepare some toast fingers crisply fried and sprinkled with pepper. Heat the anchovies in a little butter and devil them with a few drops of Tobasco sauce, nion juice, lime juice and black pepper. Lay these on the toasts and cover with finely chopped olives and serve hot.

COFFEE MOUSSE.

Whisk the yolks of five eggs to a froth and the white of one, separately whisk them together with a wineglassful af black coffee, or a tablespoonful of coffee essence, over hot water till quite warm, adding castor sugar and vanilla to taste. Then whip over ice till quite cold, when put the mixture into a mould and freeze. A little brandy may be whipped in also if liked.

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